TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Australian markets: Queensland's potential in course of realisation

Improvements in BOTB's Outward Mission scheme

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ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIAN MARKETS—4

Queensland's potential in course of realisation

by Derek Partridge, British Deputy High Commissioner, in Queensland

Queensland is clearly on the move. All economic indicators show it to be ahead of other Australian States in its rate of progress. The stimulus to this development is mineral wealth. Since the discovery in 1955 of the vast Weipa bauxite deposit, virtually every year has seen a significant addition recorded to the State's known mineral resources, either in the discovery of hitherto unknown deposits or in the realisation that a known deposit was larger than previously thought.

EXPLOITATION of these resources has been rapid and has resulted in the value of mineral production multiplying by more than six times between 1957 and 1971. The table below showing the amount produced of eight principal minerals between 1965 and 1971 demonstrates the progress achieved.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND

Mineral		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bauxite	'000 tons	654	973	2,810	3,257	5,214	5,680	7,363
Coal	'000 tons	5,243	4,702	4,783	6,689	8,499	9,964	11,445
Copper	'000 tons	59	72	52	71	89	97	125
Lead	'000 tons	47	55	84	104	135	149	126
Mineral sands	'000 tons	35	62	104	130	198	258	211
Natural gas	MM cu. ft.	134	143	127	123	3,718	7,606	8,133
*Silver	'000 oz.	4,521	5,319	7,262	8,794	10,990	12,406	10,146
*Zinc	'000 tons	23	33	40	67	84	95	89

* In concentrate.

To get a picture of what is happening one should go out and see the operations that are taking place State-wide. This involves a long journey, for Queensland is seven times the area of Britain, and both the dispersal of resources and the decentralisation policy of the State Government mean that developments are taking place throughout the length and breadth of the State. I was however fortunate to do such a tour recently. It was an illuminating experience.

Mining and power

Gladstone, where I stopped first, is 328 miles north of Brisbane. It is the port that is benefiting most from the increased mining activity. The huge Central Queensland coal deposits are on its back door. It is the location of the world's largest alumina plant where more than half the bauxite from Weipa is converted to alumina and thence shipped to smelters in Tasmania, New Zealand and Europe for conversion to aluminium. An aluminium smelter may be built here. A 1,100 megawatt power station is being constructed to supply local industry and to help meet requirements in Central and Southern Queensland generally—including Brisbane. (Even so to keep pace with the growing demand for electricity a further major power station will shortly be built.) The present population of 17,000 is expected to increase to least 50,000 by 1990.

Coal is obtained from a number of mines in Central Queensland and at Moura, 112 miles south-west of Gladstone, I saw a typical coal mining operation. At this and other such mines in Central Queensland coking coal is being produced to feed the Japanese steel industry. At this mine 85 per cent of the production is by open cast method. One of the four walking draglines used has a bucket capacity of 195 tons, being one of the two largest of this type of equipment so far produced. The coal is railed to Gladstone in triple headed trains 50/60 trucks long.

Mackay, 598 miles north of Brisbane, is the sugar capital of Australia. Although basically dependent on agricultural products and industries derived from them (the production of paper pulp from sugar bagasse is a possibility here), the coal exporting facilities at Hay Point terminal are being expanded to enable it to handle 21 million tons a year. It will then (if not overtaken in the meantime) be the largest coal exporting port in the world.

Townsville, the State's second most populous city, is an important port, contains two of the principal meatworks in the State, is the site of one of Australia's largest defence complexes, and newly a university town. It is here that blister copper from Mount Isa is refined.

Weipa in the Gulf of Carpentaria is essentially a 'company' town where Comalco Ltd. (a joint venture of Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. and the Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation of America) are exploiting a vast bauxite deposit. Mining is relatively simple, as the bauxite rests below only two feet or so of top soil. By the end of 1971 Comalco had invested more than $A83 million at Weipa alone with total investment in its integrated aluminium production facilities in Australia and New Zealand amounting to more than $A300 million. Bauxite production is eventually expected to reach 10½ million tons a year from its present level of 7½ million tons. An alumina refinery may be built here to supplement that of Gladstone.

Mount Isa, where I stopped last is a fitting climax to a tour of industrial Queensland. From a small mining town in the 1920s it has grown to become the business and administrative centre of North-West Queensland with a population of some 27,000. Copper, lead, zinc and silver are mined, and an aura

of superb efficiency pervades the highly mechanised underground operation. An expansion programme currently in progress will boost blister copper production from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year by March 1973. MIM Holdings Ltd. are poised to develop a new mine at Hilton, 13 miles from Mount Isa for lead, zinc and silver when market conditions warrant putting it into production.

Developments which I did not see include nickel production at Greenvale near Townsville; phosphate deposits in the north-west of the State; vanadium from the oil shales at Julia Creek; and titanium and zircon from Queensland's mineral sands.

The possible exploitation of off-shore oil deposits is a contentious subject in Queensland which, with the Barrier Reef to the north, sandy beaches to the south, and good sea fishing, is conscious of the recreation and tourist potential of its coastline. Some crude oil is however obtained at Moonie, west of Brisbane, and refined at two oil refineries at the mouth of the Brisbane River, while natural gas piped from Roma to Brisbane is speeding industrial expansion.

Brisbane itself, the capital of the State and the seat of the Queensland Government is a growing industrial centre with one university and a second under construction. It is the home of some 800,000 of the State's 1,800,000 population. Although Queensland is the most decentralised State and much manufacturing is undertaken in provincial centres, Brisbane still has the lion's share of the factories. The industries include ship building, railway rolling stock, machinery manufacture, fertiliser and cement plants, the production of canisters and cartons, and the assembly of vehicles, notably GMH and Ford.

A balance of economical wealth

This survey has concentrated on the mineral resources and consequent industrial potential of Queensland. But the fundamental strength of the State's economy rests on the balance of its economic wealth. Traditionally Queensland has been regarded as an agricultural and pastoral State and, although the rural share of the total net value of production declined between 1959 and 1969 from 55.6 per cent to 41.9 per cent, the gross value of rural production has shown an overall rise from $A499 million in 1960 to $A709 million in 1970. Substantial areas of fertile land and pasture improvement schemes offer

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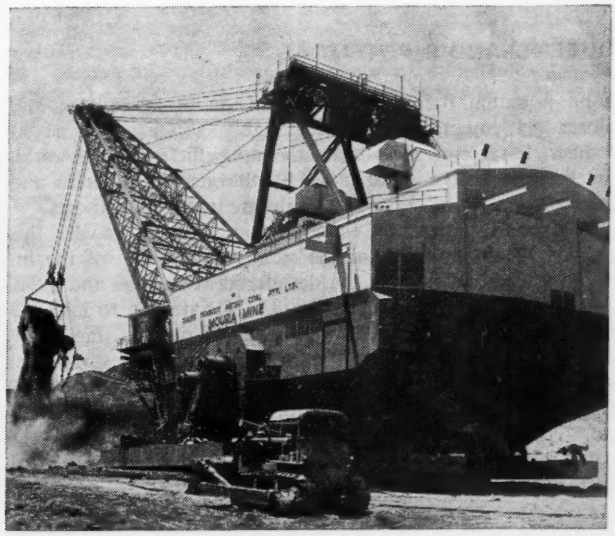

Some principal industries of Queensland. Top left: Arable farming. A mechanical harvester at work in a Queensland cane field. Top right: Mining. A huge 6,600-ton dragline removes overburden from the coal seam at the Moura open cut mine in central Queensland. Below: Cattle, farming. Unloading beef cattle at Quilpie railhead from a road-train which transports cattle from distant grazing land.

Aerial photograph at the heart of the city of Brisbane.

QUEENSLAND'S POTENTIAL
continued

good potential for continued expansion of agriculture and closer settlement. The State's highly sophisticated sugar industry is recognised as one of the most efficient in the world. Queensland beef goes to make hamburgers in America and sausages in Britain. Wool and grains are important exports.

A glance at some of the economic indicators shows what this activity meant in terms of the standard of living of the individual Queenslander in the decade between 1960 and 1970. Total personal income rose from $A1,415 million to $A2,973 million, with average weekly earnings of males rising from $A39.40 to $A68.40. Retail sales (excluding motor vehicles) rose from $A664.8 million to $A1,128.3 million. In June 1970 there were 380 motor vehicles for every 1,000 of the State's population against 270 ten years earlier. During the decade the value of new buildings completed maintained an annual rate of increase of about 12 per cent.

A period of consolidation

Queensland was for so long considered the State with potential which was never quite realised, that there is perhaps a danger of euphoria induced by the progress of recent years. A high proportion of Queensland's exports now go to Japan. Sustained export-led growth requires continued expansion of the Japanese market or the development of additional markets in other developed countries. There is currently world overproduction, or the threat of it, in some of the minerals that Queensland produces. Indeed, the Federal Minister for National Development in a recent statement in Parliament warned the mineral industry against being encouraged by the availability of the Japanese market to produce above the level of demand. He called for a period of consolidation. However, the variety of the State's primary products, mineral, agricultural and pastoral, provides cushioning against the volatility of world markets; and although single products are in many areas vital to the prosperity of local communities, with increasing world prosperity the overall forward prospects are good.

What then does all this mean for the British exporter? After Britain enters the Common Market, we shall eventually lose the benefit of Preferential Tariffs which have hitherto helped us in competition with American, Japanese and European competitors. America has much experience relevant to Queensland's current development which stands its industry in good stead to supply the machinery and know-how now required: and this is being spearheaded by capital investment. Japan, with a heavily unfavourable balance of trade with Queensland, is pressing to increase its share of the import market. Queensland is thus a growing market in which we shall have to fight hard to maintain our place. At least 2,000 British firms are known to be represented in Queensland and many British subsidiaries operate here. Even so we should like more British businessmen visiting Australia to include a visit to Queensland in their itinerary. Some of the more important opportunities for British exporters lie in the fields of mining, agricultural and mechanical handling machinery; medical and dental equipment; power generation; telecommunications and railway development; machine tools; textile and associated machinery; pollution control equipment; footwear and musical instruments; diesel engines; marine equipment; food machinery; sporting goods; port and airfield development; construction equipment and scientific instruments.

The competition will be strong, but one asset which we do still enjoy (but which should not be taken for granted) is considerable goodwill in this State, where well over 90 per cent of the population is of British descent.

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Orders worth £6 million expected from Munich electronics exhibition

European industry shows definite recovery

From N. U. Rothnie, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Munich: The fifth International Trade Fair for Production in the Munich Fairgrounds took place at a time when the European electronics industry in general is showing a definite recovery from the last 18 months of depression and cut-throat competition. This trend was reflected in more exhibitors at Electronica 72, with over 1,600 firms taking space, an increase of over 100 from 1970. The number of visitors recorded was 63,000, compared with 48,000 in 1970.

It seems to be generally agreed that the stimulus for the present recovery comes from the consumer goods industry, particularly the large and unforeseen demand for colour television. Other factors are the trend towards miniaturisation both in the computer and instrumentation fields, a definite trend in the latter area being towards fully automatic digital read-out. Notwithstanding these 'go' indications, manufacturers will in general not increase their production facilities to any great extent but will seek to improve performance by rationalising and automating production processes, which will in its turn lead to an increased demand for sophisticated production and testing equipment.

Although the British electronics industry has in general a good export record, with about one-third of its production going to overseas markets, it is probably true to say that the lesson which has been driven hardest home over the last two lean years is that firms can no longer rely on their home markets. To reap the advantages offered by the principle of economies of scale, manufacturers must extend their marketing activities abroad. Another factor affecting this philosophy, of course, is the impending entry of the United Kingdom into the Common Market which, while offering many chances, will also bring increased competition into the domestic market place.

Joint Venture stands

It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that 160 British firms were present at this year's Electronica. Fifty-four of these firms on two Joint Venture stands sponsored by the Electronic Components Board in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, provided the largest single official participation at the fair and the significance of the largest ever British presence at Electronica was not lost upon the visitors to the exhibition.

Continuous reference was made in the trade press as well as local television and radio and the tenor of comment was one of welcome. The high technological content of British offer was used to underline the argument that the European electronics industry now possessed, certainly in theory at least, almost the same 'in-house' technological expertise as the Americans. Another point which in the eyes of visitors to Electronica underlined the serious intent of the British electronics industry was the attractive design of the two Joint Venture stands, proving the point that a stand of good design and quality can go a long way to attracting the sort of visitor that individual exhibitors look for.

In support of the good first impression obtained by British participation, the Electronics Components Board produced a multi-language booklet listing all Joint Venture participants together with their production programmes. They also held a press conference on the first day of the exhibition which was attended by some 60 journalists from the technical press. The Central Office of Information produced a 68-page publication in German covering all aspects of the British electronics industry, and over 3,000 of these were distributed.

Further publicity was obtained by visiting celebrities, including the Mayor of Munich and Mr. James Rooke, chief executive of the BOTB.

All these activities helped to ensure a continuing interest in British products at Electronica and the results obtained by United Kingdom firms more than justified the supporting effort made. Although the success or failure of such a specialised trade fair is never judged on actual business done, a quick survey made among British participants at the end of Electronica led to a rough estimate of £6 million of orders taken or anticipated.

And orders were taken. SDC Electronic (Sales) Ltd., who exhibited a low-cost semi-automatic equipment for a 1-to-1 production of printed circuit board negative masters, sold the whole of its 1973 planned production for Germany within the first three days of the exhibition as well as the three machines off the stand. Their only problem now is to persuade their newly appointed German agent not to oversell more than their production.

Firm orders for many thousands of pounds were taken by Boss Industrial Mouldings for their range of miniature and sub-miniature lamps and a similar situation was reported by Mr. Willis, managing director of FW Components Ltd. in respect of the firm's programme of precision potentiometers and high-capacity variable capacitors.

These are random examples of the success achieved by virtually all British exhibitors. One firm that achieved outstanding results was Vision Engineering Ltd., of Woking, Surrey, who have developed and produced a completely new microscope-image display system, said to be one of the biggest optical advances of this century. Vision were inundated with orders and requests from big international optical firms to manufacture under licence.

This belief that the exhibition was the best event of its kind was one echoed by all the exhibitors on the Joint Venture stands, and although due acknowledgement was given to such events as the Paris Salon and the RECMF component show in London, it was felt that the range of products being shown and the international aspect of the fair gave the Munich event the edge.

The success of British firms and the interest shown in components and equipment of United Kingdom manufacture bodes well for the chances of the United Kingdom electronics industry in the enlarged European Community. The interest from Western Germany was particularly marked, and with 80 per cent of the German electronics industry based in southern Germany this interest confirmed the rightness of including electronic components and instrumentation into the officially sponsored South German Trade Drive programme.

It is intended to build upon the successful base established by British firms at Electronica and to

(*continued on next page*)

Mr. Jan Lewando, member of the British Overseas Trade Board (centre) chaired a press conference last week to announce details of the British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking from March 26 to April 7. Two hundred thousand visitors are expected at the exhibition, where 346 companies will mount 127 stands. Some 150 companies were turned away. Sir John Keswick predicted that British exports to China, at present about £28 million a year, should double over the next two or three years. Left to right: Mr. D. K. Lyons, managing director, Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd., the exhibition organisers, Sir John Keswick, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, Mr. Lewando, Mr. W. T. Pearce, director of the DTI Fairs and Promotions Branch, and Mr. M. J. A. Cochlin, Commercial Relations and Exports Division, DTI.

MUNICH ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION

continued

hold a series of seminars on British electronics for West German industry and research establishments and also to promote a series of inward buying missions from Germany to the United Kingdom over the next 12 months.

In this manner it is hoped that interest aroused at Electronica will be fostered to such an extent that United Kingdom participation at the next show in November 1974 will be even greater than at the 1972 event. Firms are warned, however, that there will be a tremendous demand for space at the next fair, so that an early decision on participation is needed to be sure of obtaining a place. Further details of Electronica '74 can be obtained from the organisers Munchnermesse & Austellungsgesellschaft MBH, 8 Munich 2, Theresienhohe 13, or the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Japanese take to British furniture

ODAKYU Department Store in the lively Shinjuku area of Tokyo held a British Furniture Fair recently. The exhibition coincided with the tenth anniversary of the store.

British furniture on show included modern designs and reproduction pieces. Eight British furniture manufacturers were represented. Visitors numbered 40,000.

The opening ceremony was attended by Mr. Rex Farrar, First Secretary (Commercial) at the Embassy, who also spoke at a subsequent press conference held at the store and attended by 50 representatives of leading Japanese newspapers and technical press. Tartan-clad Japanese majorettes marched smartly outside the store to head a big brass band. Hundreds of balloons were released, to the delight of the spectators.

The amount of furniture purchased for the fair amounted to £34,000. The represents nearly 25 per cent of total exports of British furniture to Japan. It is significant that, although they are a modest portion of the total United Kingdom furniture exports, exports to Japan increased by 85 per cent between 1969-71. This reflects the growing interest of the Japanese in western-style furniture and a move away from the traditional Japanese rooms with their tatami (straw-matted) floors.

British pavilion at Algiers

SUBJECT to the response from British industry, the British overseas Trade Board will be organising a British Pavilion at the Algiers International Trade Fair to be held from August 30 to September 16, next year.

The Algerian market, perhaps still too little known to UK industry, merits attention. Although France remains the dominant supplier, Algeria's policy of trade diversification has allowed others to make inroads. Britain has benefited from the policy, and Algeria is now one of our most promising markets in the Middle East and North Africa'.

The Algerian economy is becoming increasingly dominated by State Purchasing Organisations —the 'Societees Nationales'—which set great store by personal and direct contact with suppliers. Against this background, the Algiers Trade Fair presents an excellent opportunity for the newcomer to introduce his goods and services and for the more experienced to consolidate.

Further information on the Fair and details of the assistance available to participants are obtainable from Mr. M. L. Sellek (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7314) at Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4 7HU.

Britain well represented at twentieth Paris packaging exhibition

From T. C. Almond, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris: The 20th Paris Packaging Exhibition, held at the Porte de Versailles exhibition complex, was another of the large international exhibitions which took place under the auspices of Interal and covered the food industry and associated industries. The Packaging Exhibition itself occupied three halls and covered 40,000 m².

There were over 1,000 exhibitors from 19 countries, and Britain was the third largest foreign exhibitor. In all, 58 British companies exhibited, of which 10 were in the official Joint Venture organised by the Institute of Packaging and the British Overseas Trade Board. By comparison, there were 540 French companies, 166 from West Germany and 96 from Italy.

The British stands were situated just to the left of the middle of the main hall and grouped together in three rows with two central alleyways. The stands themselves were bright and colourful with a combined design theme and few outside pillars, which permitted the goods on display to be seen to advantage.

Mr. Maurice Paynter, chief executive of the Institute of Packaging, co-ordinated the efforts of the British companies who were showing a wide range of machinery, from labelling, inspecting, filling and cleaning machines to shrink-wrapping equipment. Several of the stands had working exhibits which attracted a great deal of attention.

Good contacts

Opinions expressed by exhibitors were divided about the number of visitors and inquiries, some doing much better than previously and others finding attendance a little thin. All agreed, however, about the quality and number of good contacts they had been able to make.

Of special note were the number of visitors from Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, Finland and Spain. Driver Southall, who prepared well for the exhibition, notably with their French literature, reported a very busy time, with serious inquiries up nearly double over the previous event.

Several of the stands also received some useful orders for their equipment, which made their attendance seem immediately worthwhile. The 21st Paris International Packaging Exhibition is scheduled to take place in November 1974.

Tuesday opening for next year's Intercon

NEXT year's Intercon show in New York, organised by the United States Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, will open on Tuesday, March 27 and close on Friday, March 30. The Tuesday opening is designed to allow extra installation time at ordinary labour rates and increase the attendance.

A Joint Venture at the show is being organised by the Electronic Engineering Association and being supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The associated convention will be held at the New Hotel Americana, and the subjects to be covered at the exhibition will include components and microelectronics, electromechanical design, marketing, distribution and purchasing, solid-state circuits, communications and systems, data-processing and transmission.

Prospective exhibitors

Among the exhibitors at the 1973 event is the Ferranti organisation. Commenting on their company's prospects Mr. Geoff Hanson, sales and marketing manager for electronic components said: 'Ferranti believe that their technological development is as good as any American manufacturer and that we consider that we have a world breakthrough in integrated circuit technology in the electro-collector diffusion isolation (CDI) which is the new bi-polar (LSI). The company also plans to have the world's largest LSI chip on display at IEEE.

Another regular exhibitor is Mr. G. H. Stowe, managing director of Birch Stolec Ltd., who recently participated at the Instrument Society of America Show (ISA) in New York. Mr. Stowe is confident that the United States electronics market is regaining its stability and that a sizeable increase in capital spending in the electronics industry would come about in 1973.

Marconi Instruments Ltd.'s Mr. G. C. Briggs, general sales manager said: Our White Noise test set continues to be a product with a gratifying sales record over there, and we expect even better sales with our newer version. We also expect to penetrate the American market with PCM test gear which was exhibited for the first time at Intercon 72 and the result is beginning to achieve significant sales in the States.'

The EEA again plans to organise an eight-day economy travel package to New York.

160 Munich retailers in British Shopping Week

MORE than 160 retailers, including all the main stores in the target area, have already agreed to participate in the British Shopping Week in Munich, which is to be held from November 2-10, 1973.

This outstanding support was revealed by Mr. K. J. Green, deputy director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, on his return from Munich where he addressed members of the local retailers association. Mr. Green said: 'Growth prospects from British exporters are expected to come equally from increased sales of medium to top quality merchandise, with furniture and furnishings, clothing, pottery, gift items, jewellery, beverages and foodstuffs providing the greatest sales potential.'

The Shopping Week is part of the South German Trade Drive 1972/3 which is sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board. Precise details of the requirements of the shops and stores in the Munich area will be available early in the New Year, and the DTI Export Services Division will arrange for these to be distributed widely to industry.

BEAMA seminar in Peking

THE British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA) is organising an electrical symposium in Peking next March, concurrent with the British Industrial Technology Exhibition.

The Chinese authorities have now approved the programme of specially written papers submitted by the BEAMA on behalf of the ten companies making the presentation. The Chinese authorities have indicated that each session of the 3½ day symposium will be attended by 200 Chinese engineers. Arrangements are in the hands of an organising committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Bird of Reyrolle Parsons Ltd.

Further improvements in BOTB's Outward Mission scheme

On December 6 Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, announced that increases would be made from January 1, 1973 to some of the rates of contribution under the Board's Outward Mission scheme. Full details of the scheme and a revised table of contributions are given below and all inquiries about the scheme should be addressed to the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7210).

Purpose of the scheme

1. This scheme is intended to encourage businessmen to visit overseas markets in order to explore and assess the prospects for exports, or to reinforce a marketing effort, by providing assistance to groups of businessmen travelling as a mission sponsored by a trade association or other appropriate non-profit making body. It applies to missions covering products or services which have promise in the market, or to planned promotions which are selected for official support.

Participants and support

2. Normally the minimum number of members of a mission qualifying for support will be six and will not exceed 20. Smaller missions may be commercially more effective, particularly where there is a high degree of specialisation. Sponsors will therefore be expected to ensure that all proposals accord with the conditions set out below.

3. Financial assistance will normally be limited to one representative of each company participating in an outward mission, plus a mission secretary or co-ordinator.

4. The total time to be spent abroad by each mission will be agreed with the sponsor. Each participant will be required to show that he participated for not less than two-thirds of this period.

5. Each participant in a mission approved for support under this scheme may claim, after the event, a contribution towards his costs for the agreed itinerary on the appropriate scale set out in the attached schedule. These rates will be applicable from January 1, 1973 until further notice.

Travel

6. Mission sponsors will be expected to ensure that journeys are made by British carriers. The prior approval of the Department of Trade and Industry must be obtained for journeys involving travel by other carriers. Participants should send their claims for support to the sponsoring body (*see paragraph 9g*).

Proposals

7. Proposals for outward missions should be lodged with the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, as early as possible, and not later than six months before the proposed date of departure.

8. Sponsoring bodies are required to accept that companies which do not belong to their organisations can qualify as participants.

9. Firms will be expected to:

(a) provide the sponsoring body with information about the products or services they wish to sell and the marketing objectives they seek to realise at least three months before the

The Outward Mission scheme table of contributions

From January 1, 1973 and until further notice the rates shown below will apply to approved missions visiting only single countries:

Country	Contribution £	Country	Contribution £	Country	Contribution £
Afghanistan	125	Jordan	125	Uganda	175
Algeria	75	Kenya	200	United Arab Emirates	150
Angola	225	Khmer	225	United States	
Argentina	225	Korea	400	1 Minneapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Miami and destinations of a line through these towns	175
Australia	450	Kuwait	150		
Austria	50	Laos	225	2 All destinations west of this line	225
Bahamas	150	Lebanon	100	Uruguay	225
Bahrain	150	Lesotho	225	USSR	100
Barbados	175	Liberia	125	Venezuela	200
Belgium	50	Libya	100	Vietnam	225
Bolivia	225	Luxembourg	50	West Germany	50
Botswana	225	Malagasy Republic	225	Yemen, Arab Republic	150
Brazil	225	Malawi	225	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	125
Brunei	300	Malaysia	275	Yugoslavia	75
Bulgaria	75	Malta	50	Zaire Republic	175
Burma	225	Mauritius	225	Zambia	175
Cameroon	125	Mexico	175		
Canada		Mongolia	150		
1 Montreal-Toronto-Ottawa	175	Morocco	75		
2 All destinations west of these towns	225	Mozambique	225		
Ceylon	200	Nepal	200		
Chile	225	Netherlands	50		
China	400	New Zealand	450		
Colombia	200	Nicaragua	175		
Costa Rica	175	Nigeria	175		
Cuba	175	Norway	50		
Cyprus	75	Oman	150		
Czechoslovakia	75	Pakistan	200		
Denmark	50	Panama	175		
Dominican Republic	175	Paraguay	225		
Ecuador	200	Peru	200		
Egypt	100	Phillippines	300		
El Salvador	175	Poland	75		
Ethiopia	150	Portugal	50		
Fiji	375	Qatar	150		
Finland	75	Romania	75		
France	50	Saudi Arabia	150		
Gambia	125	Senegal	125		
Ghana	125	Sierra Leone	125		
Greece	75	Singapore	300		
Guatemala	175	Somali Republic	125		
Guyana	175	South Africa	300		
Haiti	175	Spain	50		
Honduras	175	Sudan	125		
Hong Kong	350	Surinam	175		
Hungary	75	Swaziland	225		
Iceland	50	Sweden	50		
India	200	Switzerland	50		
Indonesia	275	Taiwan	300		
Iran	150	Tanzania	175		
Iraq	125	Thailand	225		
Israel	125	Togo	125		
Italy	50	Tonga	375		
Ivory Coast	125	Trinidad and Tobago	175		
Jamaica	175	Tunisia	75		
Japan	400	Turkey	100		

Note 1. Missions covering more than one country will normally attract the contribution for the farthest point in the journey. Missions lasting not less than 10 days to more than one country among those shown immediately below will attract the rate of contribution indicated.

To more than one country	£
Australia, New Zealand	500
Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore	450*
The Gulf	200
Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela	250
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay	275
Mexico, Central America and Venezuela	225
Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados	200
Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone	200†

* To qualify for this rate a visit to Japan must be included in the itinerary.

† To qualify for this rate a visit to Nigeria must be included in the itinerary.

Note 2. The rates for the following Western European countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland apply only to approved missions organised specifically in connection with targetted export promotion operations. For the purposes of the Outward Mission scheme Finland, Greece and Turkey are not regarded as part of Western Europe.

Top table at the lunch held in connection with the Export Clubs' annual meeting in London last week. From the left: Mr. R. H. George, Tyneside Export Club; Mr. J. S. Rooke, Chief Executive, British Overseas Trade Board; Monsieur G. R. Thalheimer, President of the French Exporters' Club; Sir Cyril Kleinwort, BOTB member and chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports; Mr. N. F. Webb, Secretary-General, Sino-British Trade Council; and Mr. D. P. Dick, Director, Special Export Services Branch, BOTB.

OUTWARD MISSION SCHEME
continued

proposed mission's departure date;

(b) ensure that their representative on the proposed mission is competent to discuss all aspects, including the supply, of the products or services they wish to sell;

(c) have the production capacity to enable them to supply any business that may result from the mission;

(d) be prepared to establish a sales channel in the country concerned, unless one already exists;

(e) meet all costs of their participation;

(f) provide the sponsoring body, within two months of the end of the mission, with a report indicating the business actually placed during the mission, what marketing arrangements were made as a result of the mission and the extent to which the firm's marketing objectives were realised; and

(g) lodge their claims for support (see paragraph 6), together with the evidence of payment, with the sponsoring body within two months of the end of the mission.

10. The Trade Association, Chamber of Commerce, or other sponsoring body has a key organising role and will be expected to:

(a) copy to the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch any correspondence they have with overseas Posts before submitting a proposal in terms of paragraph 7;

(b) provide the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch with the following information when making a proposal under the terms of paragraph 7:

  (i) the suggested itinerary, including approximate dates;
  (ii) an estimate of the number of firms wishing to participate and, in the case of horizontal missions, an indication of the type of products that are likely to be represented;
  (iii) an undertaking, should the mission proceed, to provide the Department of Trade and Industry with a report (see paragraph 9f) on the mission, together with an assessment of its commercial effectiveness;
  (iv) an undertaking to lodge all claims for support with Fairs and Promotions Branch not later than three months after the end of the mission;
  (v) indicate whether or not a representative of the sponsoring body will be a member of the mission to act as the mission secretary or co-ordinator; and
  (vi) consult the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch about any change which it proposes to make to participating firms.

Note: Approval in principle will be given as soon as possible.

(c) thereafter, and before final approval is given, provide at least three months before the proposed departure date:

  (i) the details of the route to be followed, including
  (ii) the towns to be visited, with stop-over times at each place; and
  (iii) the dates,
  (iv) name and address of each firm wishing to participate and the name and status of their representative;
  (v) the products or services each firm is planning to promote;
  (vi) the marketing objectives each firm seeks to achieve by participating; eg to explore the market, to visit existing or potential agents.

(d) after final approval has been given, arrange a briefing meeting for participants before the departure date and notify the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Office or the General Export Services Branch, who will send a representative to such meetings;

(e) where the sponsor has made a charge to participants, furnish a statement of accounts to the Director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, after the event.

11. It shall be a condition of the Department of Trade and Industry's support for a mission that no claims will be met until the reports mentioned under paragraph 9f and 10b have been received and a certificate has been provided by the sponsor giving details of the agreed towns visited by each mission member and the dates of such visits. The Department reserves the right to refuse to consider claims not lodged within three months of the completion of the mission.

British help to Romanian marketing

THE first session of the British-Romanian Joint Marketing Committee took place in London on November 28-December 5 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. W. Abbott, managing director of Karnis International Ltd., and chairman of the British element of the Committee.

This Committee, sponsored by the East European Trade Council, was formed in September 1970 in order to develop Anglo-Romanian trade. The British side consists of marketing experts from the Smithfield and Zwanenberg Group, Beecham, Unilever, Rubery Owen Holdings and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Romanian delegation

The Romanian delegation was led by Mr. Alexandru Ciuca, director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Both delegations agreed to set up joint working groups to study market potential in the UK for selected Romanian products. It was agreed that the next session of the Joint Committee should take place in Bucharest in the second half of March 1973. Romania hopes to increase her total foreign trade by as much as 27 per cent next year. He estimated that British exports to Romania during the current five-year Plan period could total £300 million, but only if at the same time Romania could increase substantially her earnings of sterling through sales to Britain.

Visit by Ambassador of Malagasy

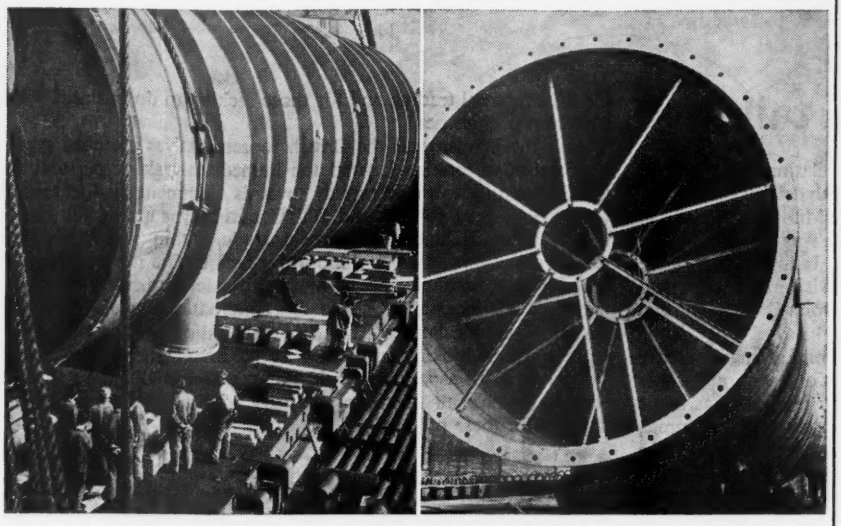
ROCK Fall Co. Ltd., drilling and explosives engineers and contractors of Barrhead, Glasgow, recently entertained the Ambassador of Malagasy, Dr. A. Rajaonarivelo. This courtesy visit, at the Ambassador's request, was a result of advisory, working and contractual operations by Rock Fall in the East African area.

Businessman clocks-up 51,000 miles

A SCOTTISH businessman arrived back in Glasgow on December 10 at the end of three world trips totalling 51,000 miles seeing the factories and executives of companies of a worldwide organisation now being controlled from Dumbarton.

Mr. John Santos, managing director of General Time (International Operations), has visited Canada, the USA, Hong Kong, Puerto Rico, Brazil and Mexico. The journeys began eight months ago when it was decided to hand to the Scottish management responsibility for running the whole of the company's business throughout the world, except within the USA itself.

EXPORT ORDERS



A huge crude-oil distillation column was recently shipped by Procon (Great Britain) Ltd. from the yards of the builder Cammell Laird Shipbuilders at Merseyside to Come-by-Chance, Newfoundland. Procon is building a $155 million refinery at Come-by-Chance for the Newfoundland Refinery Co. The column measures 182 ft. 6 in. in length, with a diameter of 20 ft. It was shipped across the Atlantic in three sections.

Procon contract earns £30 million

PROCON (Great Britain) Ltd. estimates that its current $155 million contract to build an oil refinery for the Newfoundland Refining Co. at Come-by-Chance, Newfoundland, will include exports from Britain of around £30 million.

Shipment of British-made components for the plant will involve at least 50 ship journeys across the Atlantic for deliveries direct to the private dock at the Come-by-Chance site.

As part of the contract Procon has recently shipped from the yard of Cammell Laird (Shipbuilders and Engineers) Ltd. at Merseyside a crude-oil distillation column with a throughput capacity of 100,000 barrels a day, one of the largest refinery units delivered to a site in an almost totally fabricated condition (see photograph).

For the journey across the Atlantic it was necessary to ship the column in three sections, the largest of which measured 96 ft. 6 in. It was possible to ship such a big unit only because it was constructed in a yard alongside the loading facility and is being delivered to a refinery site which has its own private dock for direct delivery.

Computer for storage/distribution application in Italian bakery

GEORGE Sarvary and Associates Ltd., the Dunstable-based systems control company, have recently taken delivery of a new PDP11/20 computer from Digital Equipment Corporation, USA, and are now in the final stages of the programming operation prior to its final installation in a bakery now under construction at Latina, just south of Rome.

The plant for the new bakery for Plasmon-SUD S.p.A. is being supplied by Baker Perkins Ltd., and their sister company Douglas-Rownson, who have awarded GSA the contract for system design, software, installation and commissioning of the dough-resting room which centres around a fully automatic computer-controlled short-term storage-and-distribution centre.

When programming at Dunstable is complete, the computer will be shipped to Italy for installation early in the New Year; GSA, who are now in the process of manufacturing all related interface equipment and mimic displays for the dough-resting area, are totally responsible for complete on-site commissioning of the system, and one of their engineering teams will be based in Italy for a four-month period to supervise the installation and commissioning until the handing over of the plant.

£175,000 electronics order from Japan

PROCESS Peripherals Ltd., a British electronics company who manufacture a fixed-head magnetic-disc memory, have launched a major sales drive in Japan.

Nissho Electronics Corporation, a subsidiary of Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd., have signed a distribution contract for PPL products throughout Japan. The contract agreement covers the sale of 52 units worth, with spares, £175,000. Deliveries will start early in 1973.

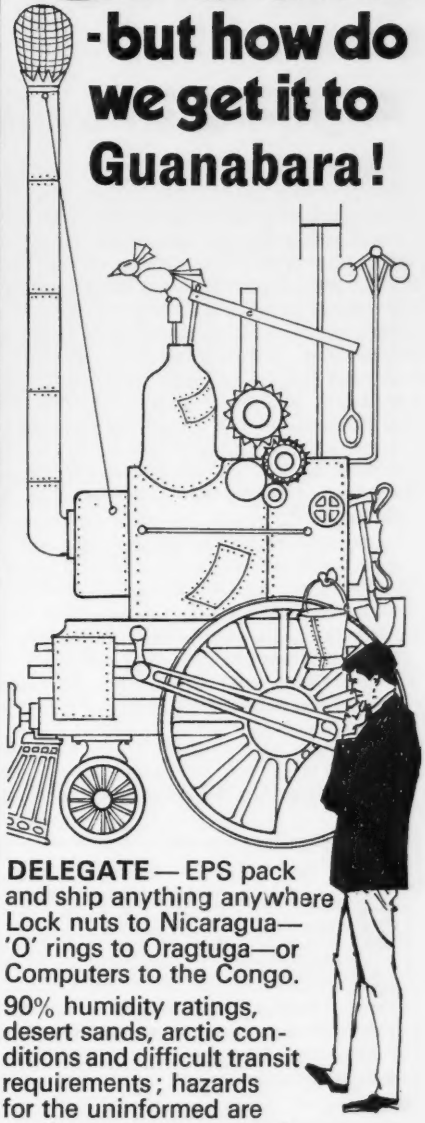
British plant for Polish carpet industry

BRITISH dyeing plant to the value of approximately £100,000 is to be supplied to the Polish carpet industry next July. The machinery, manufactured by Platt International Ltd. of Leeds, includes three sets of large hank-dyeing machines which can handle a wide range of natural and synthetic yarns and fibre mixtures.

The machines incorporate a staggered dyestick arrangement to give higher density loading. Units can also be linked to give a total batch weight of 10,000 lb. The machines will be delivered to carpet factories in Lodz and Kierz, centres of the Polish textile industry, which is also showing interest in a new jet dyeing machine developed by the British firm to handle a wide range of fabrics without stretching or distorting them in any way.

Great!

-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo. 90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

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YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

Anglo-Polish trade talks

WIDE-RANGING discussions of future trading relations with Poland have now been completed in London. The Polish delegation at these talks was led by Mr. Ryszard Karski, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, whilst the United Kingdom delegation was headed by Mr. Peter Preston of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The present talks were the outcome of the visit made to Poland in October by the then Secretary of State, Mr. John Davies. The discussions covered three main subjects: the possibility of a new Long Term Co-operation Agreement, the effect of United Kingdom entry into the EEC on Poland's traditional exports of bacon and other foodstuffs, and import quotas for 1973. Good progress was made in the negotiation of a Long Term Agreement covering economic, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries and the text was initialled on December 8, 1972.

Increased quotas for Polish exports to the United Kingdom in 1973 were also agreed. The present balance of trade between the two countries is slightly in the favour of the United Kingdom; our exports in the first 10 months of 1972 totalled £59.6 million, whilst imports from Poland in this period amounted to £57.4 million.

During his visit Mr. Karski was received by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, and a dinner in his honour was given at Lancaster House by Lord Drumalbyn, the Minister Without Portfolio. It is hoped that the new Long Term Co-operation Agreement will be signed in London in the new year.

Notes

Figures for Anglo-Polish trade in recent years are as follows:

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (Jan.-Oct.)	1972 (Estimate)
UK imports cif	56.2	60.5	57.0	63.0	59.9	57.4	69
UK exports including re-exports fob	48.2	53.7	54.2	59.7	64.3	59.6	72

Details of the quotas for 1973 will be published in *Trade and Industry* on December 28.

Anglo-Danish meetings on simplified trade procedures

REPRESENTATIVES of the Danish Committee on Trade Procedures and of the UK Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO) met in Copenhagen on December 11 to discuss matters of common interest in the facilitation of international trade.

While Britain and Denmark have had a long history of mutual support for practical trade liberalisation, they have had particularly close co-operation in the promotion of simpler procedures and documents within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva. During the meeting the UK representatives paid tribute to the initiative taken during the early sixties by the Scandinavian countries in drafting a standard format for a wide range of international trade documents. This was adopted and promoted by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and is now used in the USA, Australia, Japan, and Canada as well as in many countries in Western and Eastern Europe.

The Danish/UK meeting was called primarily to consider certain short-term difficulties in reconciling the developed world-wide system based on the Geneva format and a special series of forms and procedures developed by the Common Market Commission for their internal trading and for those seeking to do business with Community countries.

Both the Danish and the British representatives attached great importance to looking beyond the immediate task of persuading the Community to move rapidly towards alignment of documents with the Geneva format and full Community support for basic principles of facilitation of world trade within which simpler standard documents are an important factor. The meeting agreed that future Community policy must also extend to standard automatic data processing systems and internationally standardised codes and nomenclatures. The whole facilitation effort would need to be outward looking and aimed at maximum ease of movement for goods in all aspects of world trade. UK and Denmark should seek to involve all their new partners within the Community in support for these principles.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 18) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 18) Order 1972.

This Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be exempt, or shall continue to be exempt, from import duty until January 1, 1974, except for items for which an earlier date is specified. Exemption of some goods is continued under a revised definition. The majority of such items are chemicals (mainly pesticides) for which the use of revised descriptions is principally due to replacement of the systematic chemical names by the common names which are now accepted and are in general use. In other instances the more modern name has been used. Details of the items involved, the present and revised descriptions was published in *Trade and Industry* dated December 14, 1972.

The Order also continues, until January 1, 1974, the partial exemption of photographic film base of cellulose acetate (tariff heading 39.03(A)(2)(b)). The reduction in the duty chargeable on certain monolithic integrated circuit linear amplifiers under tariff heading 85.21 is continued until March 1, 1973.

The Order comes into operation on January 1, 1973 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1829.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB and branches (price 31½p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 34p).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown

below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 4, 1973.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Octabromobiphenyl, mixed isomers	Octabromobiphenyl	December 31, 1973	14024
29.22	4-Aminonaphthalene-1,5-disulphonic acid	1-Aminonaphalene-4, 8-disulphonic acid	December 31, 1973	14035
	8-Aminonaphthalene-1, 6-disulphonic acid	1-Aminonaphthalene -4,8-disulphonic acid	December 31, 1973	14034
	4-Chloroaniline-3-sulphonic acid	4-Chloroaniline-3-sulphonic acid (B acid	December 31, 1973	14079
29.25	4'-Amino-*N*-methylacetanilide	4-Amino-N-methylacetanilide	December 31, 1973	14038
29.27	2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl) propionitrile	a-Methyl-3-phen oxybenzyl-nitrile	December 31, 1973	14037
29.31	*OS*-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate	O,S-dimethyl- N-acetyl phosphor amidothioate	December 31, 1973	14021
29.35	5-Methyl-9-p-toluidino-3*H*-dibenzo(*f,ij*) isoquinoline-2,7-dione	3-Methyl-6-p-toluidine-1,9-anthra pyridone (Base for CI Red 80)	December 31, 1973	14041
30.01	Sodium salt of a sulphated polysaccharo-peptide, which on hydrolysis yields not less than 15 per cent. by weight and not more than 18 per cent. by weight of hexosamines estimated as $C_8H_{15}NO_5$	Sulfoglicopeptide (extracted from hog's stomach)	December 31, 1973	13973
73.15	Alloy steel wire having a diameter of not less than 0.099 inch and not more 0.102 inch containing not less than11.0 per cent. nor more than 14.0 per cent. by weight of chromium as the major alloying element with not less than 0.10 per cent and not more than 0.40 per cent. by weight of sulphur, not more than 1.0 per cent. by weight of silicon and not more than 2.15 per cent. by weight of manganese, the tensile strength being not less than 48.0 and not more than 55.0 tons per square inch and the yield strength being not less than 28 tons per square inch.	Stainless steel wire	December 31, 1973	12626

Anti-dumping investigation on imports of two-ply galvanised-steel barbed wire from Austria

THE Department of Trade and Industry gave notice on July 28, 1972 that they were considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on two-ply galvanised-steel barbed wire imported from Austria.

These investigations have now been completed and the Department have found that barbed wire is not being imported into the United Kingdom from Austria at dumped prices.

If at any future date the Department received evidence that imports of barbed wire from Austria, or from any other source, were being made at dumped prices the situation would be reviewed.

Exports of certain used ferrous materials

As from January 1, 1973, the present arrangements by which the grant of export licences are considered for re-rollable and re-usable iron and steel products on the basis of a minimum fob price, will cease.

From that date, the grant of export licences will be considered provided they meet the following criteria:

Used rails of a length of 2.50 m or more.

Other used products in a smoothed or straightened state and free of attachments, of a length of 1.50 m or more, or used products of a length of less than 1.50 m but where the dimensions are not less than those of the product in use.

Chinese state trading corporation for complete plant

A REPORT has been received from the British Embassy in Peking that in view of the continuing development of the People's Republic of China's foreign trade, the China National Technical Import Corporation has been formally re-established as a separate state trading corporation with effect from November 3, 1972. This organisation had previously existed until 1969 when, with the Instruments Corporation, it was merged with the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (MACHIMPEX). The National Technical Import Corporation has therefore resumed its responsibility for importing all kinds of complete plant covering new technological processes, for the purchase of technical patents, and for the conduct of technical exchanges in areas of advanced technology.

As a general rule the Technical Import Corporation should be addressed with offers of completely self-contained manufacturing units, whereas individual machines continue to be the responsibility of the Machinery Corporation. All outstanding matters under contracts concerning complete plant and technical licences signed with the former China National Technical Import Corporation and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (including the import of parts and spares) will now be dealt with by the China National Technical Import Corporation.

The address of the China National Technical Import Corporation is: Er Li-Kou, Hsi-Chiao, Peking. Cable address: Techimport Peking. **CRE ext. 2267**

Hong Kong: copyright Order

THE Copyright (Hong Kong) Order 1972 (SI 1972 No. 1724) was recently made under the Copyright Act 1956. It came into operation on December 12, 1972 and becomes fully operative in Hong Kong on January 1, 1973. The effect of the Order is to extend the provisions of the Copyright Act 1956, with certain exceptions and modifications, to form part of the law of Hong Kong. The Order also extends other copyright Orders to Hong Kong which will give protection in Hong Kong to works originating in countries party to International Copyright Conventions. The copyright protection given by the law of Hong Kong will be similar to that given by the law of the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Order may be obtained from any branch of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 8p.

European patent convention

THE text of the Draft Convention Establishing a European System for the Grant of Patents is being published in mid-December by the German firm Wila Verlag fur Wirtschaftswerbung Wilhelm Lampl in Munich. The text, which is in three languages (English, French and German), may be purchased from the above firm and orders should be sent to the Sales Office, Wila Verlag fur Wirtschaftswerbung Wilhelm Lampl, D8000 Munchen 21, Landsberger Str. 191A. The price (including postage and packing) is DM 14.50 for single copies and DM 53.50 for four copies. The current bank account reference is Dresdner Bank A. G. Munchen No. 3437656 (BLZ 700 80000).

United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi): UK Commercial Representative

THE Office of the UK Commercial Representative in Abu Dhabi is now on the 1st floor of Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamad's building, Sheikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi. The postal and telex addresses and the telephone numbers are as before. **CRE ext. 2221**

Denmark and Romania

A PROTOCOL to the 1971-5 long-term trade agreement between Denmark and Romania covering the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 was signed in Bucharest on October 23, 1972. Details of the protocol with quota lists for 1973 are held by Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459/461**

Sudan and Romania

AN agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of the Sudan and Romania was concluded in Khartoum on April 1, 1972. Details of the agreement are held by Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

Irish Republic

IMPORT QUOTAS: The Government of the Irish Republic has announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964:

Quota no.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
12	Silk or artificial silk hose	January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973	2,000,000 pairs
28	Miscellaneous brushes	January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973	130,000 articles
53	Miscellaneous brushes	January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973	600,000 articles
35	Sparking plugs	January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973	300,000 articles
36	Laminated springs	January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973	A quantity equal in value to £50,000
50	Superphosphates	January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973	6,570 tons
51*	Miscellaneous textiles	January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973	A quantity of goods equal in value to £100,000
52*	Miscellaneous textile piece goods	January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973	12,000,000 sq. yd.

* Quotas 51 and 52 apply only to Miscellaneous textiles and Miscellaneous textile piece goods originating in certain Eastern European and Asian countries.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Sweden

PUBLICITY TAX: *Trade and Industry*, June 29, 1972 (page 593) reported that the Swedish Government had passed a Bill to levy a general publicity tax from November 1, 1972. An English translation of the Bill is now available to British exporters on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Spain

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA EXTENSION—RIVER SAND: In the *State Gazette* of December 11, the Spanish authorities announced the extension of validity until December 31, 1973 on a duty-free quota for 200,000 tons, River sand (tariff heading ex 25.05-B). **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—SOYA OIL-CAKE: The Spanish *State Gazette* of December 11 announced the suspension of import duty on Soya oil-cake (tariff heading ex 23.04-B) valid until March 10, 1973. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

LEBANON

Population 2,550,000. Capital: Beirut. Currency: 100 piastres = Lebanon £. Exchange rate 7.06.

AL MASSAREF

Monthly. This is the first banking magazine in the Arab world. Contents deal with Middle East and world banking in general, and with Lebanese finance in particular. Published fortnightly, in Arabic language, at Beirut and distributed throughout Arab countries. Circulation 4,000. Letterpress printing. Page size 19 cm. × 25 cm. high. Four columns, width column 4½ cm.

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In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Greece

IRON AND STEEL—DUTY INCREASED: It has been announced in the Greek *Official Gazette* that the import duty on certain iron and steel items has been increased, with retroactive effect from May 1, 1972. A further notice will be issued as soon as a full translation is received. No further information is available at present.

EDB ext. 420/475

Lebanon

SEED POTATO IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Lebanese Minister of Agriculture, in *Arrete* No. 285/1 of October 18, has issued new regulations on the import of seed potato for the 1972-73 season. The new regulations appear to be basically similar to those issued last year. Full details are available on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

Iran

IMPORT OF ANGLE IRON: The Iranian Ministry of Economy has announced that until further notice prior approval of the Ministry of Economy is not required for registration of orders for all kinds of angle iron. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Zaire

IMPORT OF COINS: The notice on Zaire which appeared on page 527 of *Trade and Industry* of December 14 should have read as follows: Zairian Circular 142 of October 31 announced that the import of coins (tariff position 72.01.10) is now subject to the prior authorisation of the Banque du Zaire.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of November 24.

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 15 per cent, is made for sodium gluconate and calcium gluconate. BN 29.16

Specific provision, free of duty, is made for aluminium foil laminated to kraft paper with artificial plastic material and reinforced with glass or sisal fibre, in rolls of a width exceeding 1, 2 m, commonly used as insulation material in buildings. BN 76.04.30

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 5 per cent, is made for clamps of aluminium, specially designed for assembling scaffolding and similar structures. BN 76.08

The duty on ores and concentrates of lead is reduced from 10 per cent to free. BN 26.01.40

Specific provision, for statistical purposes, is made for journal roller bearings of the rotating end-cover type, BN 84.62.30, and for bearing housings incorporating single self-aligning sealed ball bearing units. BN 84.63.70

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 25 per cent, is made for hyoscine (scopolamine) and its derivatives. BN 29.42.30

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 578, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 12, 1972, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Alkybenzenes (38.19.87)

Natural rubber, natural rubber latex, and pre-vulcanised natural rubber latex

Hyoscine (scopolamine) and its derivatives.

The duty requested has been imposed as an interim protection under Government notice no. R2095 dated 24th November. The application is now published with a view to further investigation.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE ext. 2274

Kenya

PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION FOR IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE CONTROL RESTRICTIONS: On December 1, with effect from that date, the Bank of Kenya issued revised Exchange Control Circulars concerning payment and procedures for the importation of goods (previously referred to *Trade and Industry*, January 20, 1972, pages 131–132, and February 3, 1972, page 229—the Schedules mentioned in these notices remain the same). The main points in the changes of procedure are as follows:

Payment for Imports

1 All imports into Kenya in excess of an invoice value of KShs. 2,000, including items under Open General Licence and imports by oil companies are subject to foreign exchange licensing. Existing authorities to banks to make payments without specific Exchange Control approval are cancelled, unless they are covered by the transitional provisions described in paragraph 7 below.

2 In order to introduce the new procedures it has been decided that applications under the existing system in the hands of the Director of Trade and Supplies on December 1, which have not been processed by December 15, will be regarded as cancelled and importers will be required to re-apply in terms of this notice.

3 (a) Foreign Exchange Allocation Licences issued by the Central Bank of Kenya, Exchange Control, are required for all imports with the following exceptions:

(i) imports by Government Ministries for which special arrangements exist;
(ii) imports by the East African Community and its Corporations;
(iii) imports from Tanzania and Uganda;
(iv) gift transactions, supplies for diplomatic missions and United Nations Organisations, and similar transactions not involving the provision of foreign exchange from Kenya at any time;
(v) goods imported as means of capital formation or on a loan account basis and covered by paragraph 5 of this notice.

Importers are required to apply for a Foreign Exchange Allocation Licence before placing firm orders.

(b) All imports in excess of an invoice value of KShs. 20,000 shipped on or after January 1, 1973 are subject to a pre-shipment quality and quantity inspection and price comparison on behalf of and for account of the Central Bank of Kenya by General Superintendence Company Limited (Societe Generale de Surveillance), Geneva, or its representatives. Unless goods described under headings 'exceptions' and 'transitional provisions' of this notice apply, Exchange Control will write into Foreign Exchange Allocation Licences a compulsory requirement of pre-shipment quality and quantity inspection and price comparison.

Importers are advised to stipulate in applicable purchase contracts closed after December 1 that goods are subject to pre-shipment quality and quantity inspection and price comparison by General Superintendence Company Ltd. The cost of presentation of goods to the Inspection Agency, unpacking, repacking, handling etc., shall be that of the seller.

Sellers are requested to give at least ten days' notice before shipment to the Inspection Agency indicating the place where the goods may be inspected, and the expected time of shipment. When requesting pre-shipment inspection the seller is required to provide the Inspection Agency with a copy of the pro-forma invoice, letter of credit, contract, and any other document relevant to the execution of their inspection.

After completion of inspection a report of findings which will be either of the following will be issued:

(a) a Clean Report of Findings if the inspection yields a satisfactory result, or
(b) a Non-Negotiable Report of Findings if the inspection reveals discrepancies.

In the case of a Clean Report the sellers shall provide the Inspection Agency, immediately after shipment, with a Non-Negotiable copy of the Bill of Lading or Air Waybill and a copy of the final invoice covering the goods. When these documents have been received the Clean Report of Findings will be issued.

Sellers are advised against the shipment of goods which have not been inspected, or goods for which a Non-Negotiable Report of Findings has been issued by the Inspection Agency. Sellers are warned that inspection of imports does not relieve them of their contractual obligations to the importer.

4 Exceptions. The following goods are exempted from such inspection:

(a) Precious stones, objects of art, explosives, ammunition, weapons, gold, live animals, fresh fruits and vegetables, personal effects including a used motor vehicle.
(b) Gift transactions, supplies for diplomatic missions and United Nations organisations not involving the provision of foreign exchange from Kenya at any time.
(c) (i) Goods purchased by the East African Community and its Corporations and by the Kenya Government;
(ii) Local Government purchases through the Crown Agents.
(d) Bulk importers of crude oil by the Mombasa Refinery and other bulk supplies imported by oil companies operating in Kenya.
(e) By special arrangement with Exchange Control, exemptions may be arranged for specialised capital equipment purchased overseas under conditions whereby Central Bank can be assured by a financial institution established in Kenya or otherwise that the objectives of quality and quantity inspection and price comparison have been fulfilled without the intervention of the General Superintendence Company Ltd.
(f) Goods with a value in pro-forma invoice of less than KShs. 20,000 (part shipments in smaller lots against a pro-forma value equal to or exceeding KShs. 20,000 will be subject to inspection irrespective of individual values).
(g) Goods imported by parcel post.
(h) The following goods will be subject to quantity inspection and price comparison, but not quality inspection: pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs, paints, insecticides, special chemicals, spirits and similar commodities.
(i) Imports falling within the transitional provisions described in paragraph 7 of this notice.

5 Imports of machinery etc., as a contribution to capital. Imports of this nature must have prior Exchange Control approval by an organisation in Kenya when the value is required to be regarded as a contribution towards capital formation or to be accounted for on a loan basis. If approved one copy of the pro-forma invoice/indent will be returned to the importer duly marked regarding the necessity or otherwise for pre-shipment quantity and quality inspection and price comparison. If inspection is required, the address of the Inspection Agency will be endorsed on the invoice; the goods should only be shipped against a Clean Report of Findings.

6 Establishment of Letters of Credit. Any letter of credit issued after December 1 must call for presentation of the original of a Clean Report of Findings of General Superintendence Company Ltd as one of the conditions of payment (unless the goods are covered by one of the exceptions listed in paragraph 4 above).

(*continued on next page*)

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

KENYA

continued

7 Transitional Provisions

(a) Payments may be made in accordance with existing procedures for any goods covered by a Specific Import Licence or a Foreign Exchange Allocation Licence issued on or before December 15, 1972 provided that shipment is effected within the period of validity of the licence.

(b) In addition payments may be made under any letter of credit established by an authorised bank in Kenya before December 1, 1972 up to the date of expiry of such letter of credit, in accordance with the procedures previously in force.

(c) Any importer who has already placed firm orders for goods at present on Open General Licence and not specifically listed in Schedules D and E of the previous Trade and Industry Notice, should immediately submit application for an Import Licence and/or Foreign Exchange Allocation Licence unless shipment can be completed before January 1, 1973. Such importers should also notify their suppliers of the requirement for compulsory pre-shipment inspection and obtaining a 'Clean Report of Findings' from the Inspection Agency, unless the imports are exempted in terms of paragraph 4 above. Payment may be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the previous notice for any such goods shipped before January 1, 1973.

(d) Payment may also be made in accordance with the procedure set out in the previous notice of any such goods entered to Customs not later than January 31, 1973.

Note: The United Kingdom agents for the General Superintendence Company Ltd. are Qualitest Engineering Services Ltd., Orchard Lea, Winkfield, Nr. Windsor, Berkshire (tel. Winkfield Row 4191/6).

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Singapore

CUSTOMS DUTIES AMENDMENTS: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published Customs Duties (Amendment No. 7) Order 1972 which amends the Customs Duties Order 1971 by the deletion of the existing group 061 and the insertion of the following:

Code	Description	Unit of quantity	Customs duty Full	Pref.	Excise
GROUP 061—SUGAR AND HONEY					
061 100	Raw sugar	Tonne	$308.56	$308.56	$163.54
061 200	Refined sugar	Tonne	$308.56	$308.56	$163.54
061 500	Molasses, whether or not decolourised and treacle	Tonne	$110.00	$110.00	Nil
061 600	Natural honey	Kg.	55 cents	55 cents	Nil
061 901	Maltose	Tonne	$110.00	$110.00	Nil
061 902	Glucose, sucrose, lactose, dextrose, fructose and invert sugar	Tonne	$308.56	$308.56	$163.54
061 903	Golden syrup, artificial and blended honey	Kg.	$55.10 per 100 Kg	$55.10 per 100 kg	Nil
061 904	Sugar syrup and caramel	Tonne	$154.50	$154.50	Nil
061 909	Sugar and syrup not elsewhere specified or included	Tonne	$308.56	$308.56	$163.54

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Malaysia

CUSTOMS DUTIES AMENDMENTS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published Customs Duties (Amendments 14, 15, 16 and 17) which amend the first schedule by

(a) deleting the existing heading numbers and descriptions against 73.17 000, 84.22 200 and 85.04 120 and inserting the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
73.17	Tubes and pipes, of cast iron:		
100	not exceeding 6 feet in length	Ton	$250 (P)
900	exceeding 6 feet in length	Ton	$400 (P)
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferies), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:		
210	Electric hoists	No.	20% (P)
300	Cranes, gantry and bridge	No.	20% (P)
700	Other lifting machinery	No.	Nil
85.04	Electric accumulators:		
	6 and 12 volt accumulators of a height (excluding terminals and handles) over 5 inches but not more than 9 inches:		
130	with plastic containers	No.	60% or 60 cts per lb whichever is the higher (P)
190	with containers other than of plastic	No.	50% or 50 cts per lb whichever is the higher (P)
	Parts:		
920	containers of plastic	No.	60% or $5 whichever is the higher (P)

(P) means extends to Penang.

(b) inserting the new tariff rates against the following (old rates shown in brackets):

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, etc.:		
300	Slotted angles, roll-formed from prepunched steel strips whether painted or galvanised or not	Ton	20 cts per linear foot (Nil)
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel: Slotted angles, roll-formed from prepunched, whether painted or galvanised or not		
650	of high steel	Ton	20 cts per linear foot (Nil)
660	of alloy steel	Ton	20 cts per linear foot (Nil)
85.24	Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes:		
100	Carbon brushes	No.	25% (Nil)

(P) means extends to Penang.

(c) by deleting '$12' from the Federation Common Tariff and inserting '$12' under the Full and Preferential Tariffs for West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak against the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity
97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table tennis requisites)	
110	in packs of four suits of 13 cards each	Doz. pks.

(P) means extends to Penang.

Duty amendments in Budget for 1973: The Department of Trade and Industry has been informed by cable that the Malaysian budget for 1973 includes amendments to customs duties on a wide range of items. Some duties relating specifically to East Malaysia are to be harmonised with those for West Malaysia. The Sales Tax on certain items is to be increased to 10 per cent. Full information will be published shortly. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON COLOUR TELEVISION RECEIVERS: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether

(a) assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of colour TV receivers;

(b) if so, what rates of duty should be provided;

(c) in any event, what rates of duty for the relevant tariff item (85.15.200) would be needed to sustain in Australia the manufacture of colour TV receivers with low, medium and high local content. The Tariff Board must have regard to the Australian Government's desire that manufacture or assembly of colour picture tubes in Australia are not to be encouraged at this stage.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Ext. 468, 469 or 401.

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than January 3, 1973. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference No. CRE 2370/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or Trade Association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (Tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, November 2, page 215, gave details of the general review of the Australian Customs tariff. In the continuing process of the review the Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred the following subject (number six on the chart) to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:

6. *Electronic and electrical equipment.* Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of goods falling within the following items or parts of items of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-72:83.15, 84.53, parts and accessories falling within 84.55.9. For goods of a kind falling within 84.53, 85.01, 85.02, 85.07.2, 85.07.9, 85.10, ex 85.12.1 being heating resistors (elements), ex 85.12.9 being heating resistors (elements), 85.13, 85.14, 85.15, 85.16, 85.17, 85.18.1, 85.18.3, 85.18.9, 85.19.2, 85.19.3, 85.19.42, 85.19.43 excluding lightning arresters, 85.19.44, 85.19.45, 85.19.46, 85.19.47, 85.19.49, 85.19.5, 85.19.6, 85.19.9, 85.20.3, 85.20.4, 85.20.5, 85.21, 85.22, 85.24, 85.26, 85.28, 90.13.4, ex 90.19.1 being deaf aids, 90.20.1, 90.20.2, 90.26.3, 90.27.2, 90.27.3, parts and accessories falling within 90.29.9 for goods of a kind falling within 90.26.3 or 90.27.2 or 90.27.3, 92.11, 92.12, 92.13, 97.03.2 and 98.16.2.

The Tariff Board inquiry on sound recorders and reproducers (tariff items 92.11, 92.12 and 92.13) which was published in *Trade and Industry* on September 7, 1972, page 418, will be dealt with concurrently with the review inquiry.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Ext. 468, 469 or 401.

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than January 3, 1973. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference No. CRE 2371/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or Trade Association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (Tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON SPECTACLE AND SUNGLASS FRAMES AND SUNGLASSES: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of spectacle and sunglass frames and sunglasses (tariff items 90.03 and 90.04). The reference is a result of representations by local industry. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, ext. 468, 469 or 401.

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification must be given to the Australian authorities by January 3, 1973. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2369/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

WITHDRAWAL OF DUMPING DUTY ON PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, September 14, 1972, to the effect that phthalic anhydride had been made the subject of dumping duty under the Australian Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Act. The Department of Trade and

(continued on next page)

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AUSTRALIA
continued

Industry has now been notified by the British High Commission at Canberra that the dumping duties were withdrawn on December 1.
Ref. CRE 1800/71 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
83.09.001 83.09.002 83.09.008	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags, measuring not more than 8 in. in width between the hinges Other

Ref. CRE 1180/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

United States

VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has announced proposals under which a manufacturer of motor vehicles might apply for a temporary exemption from one or more Federal motor vehicle safety standards. The deadline for comments is January 5, 1973. (FR 1.12.72)
CRE ext. 2397

ANTI-DUMPING ACT: *Trade and Industry* of May 4 gave notice of proposed changes to the United States anti-dumping regulations. The proposals, with minor amendments, have been adopted and become effective on January 8, 1973. (FR 9.12.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENCE CHANGES: The Jamaican authorities have announced in Notice 2811 of November 27 that import licences are now required for mixes of biscuits, cakes, puddings, pastry etc, all types of toys and games, crayons, and certain types of packaging containers (sacks etc).

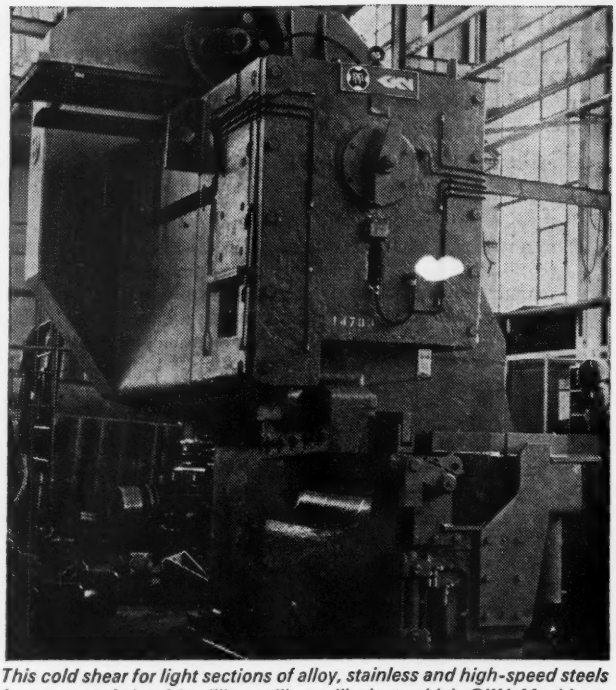
Industrial types of sewing machines. These machines no longer require a specific import licence.

Manufactures of plastics and food preparations. The range of plastic manufactures and food preparation requiring import licences has been reduced. Only the following items now require an import licence:

Plastics (including PVC)—manufactures of:
(i) Laminated Plastic Sheets
(ii) Moulded or Laminated products of acrylic plastics (including Plastic signs, Souvenirs, etc, with embedment in plastic forms),
(iii) Combs, ice cube trays, tumblers, space savers, ice cream dishes, bowls, basins, plates, dinner sets, cups and saucers, coasters, butter dishes, butter keepers, trays, waste paper baskets, laundry baskets, boxes (of sizes not exceeding 6in by 4in), swizzle sticks, mug and dish sets, pitchers (including decanters), bread boxes, juice containers, coat hangers, garden hose, pipes (including water pressure, irrigation, waste and sewer pipes), electrical conduit of all sizes, caps for containers, bottle stops, canister sets, sandwich boxes, handrail capping, skirting (wall), buckets, dish racks, draining boards, food strainers and colanders, chairs sliders, extruded strips used in making furniture, spectacle frames.
(iv) other decorative articles of plastic for table or household use.'

'Food preparations, as follows: chicory (roasted, concentrate, essence or extract of) Farinaceous preparations stuffed with substances other than meat, ferments, prepared mustard flour, leavens, malt (roasted and as coffee substitute), meals (ready for preparation), edible birds' nests, almond paste, penicillium glaucum and similar products used in the preparation of certain blue cheeses, powder for table creams and jellies (not otherwise restricted), prepared military rations, salt (celery, garlic, onion) and other prepared seasonings, suet fat (preparation of edible fats and sugar), edible tablets (with a basis of natural or artificial perfumes), yeasts.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476



This cold shear for light sections of alloy, stainless and high-speed steels forms part of the £4 million rolling mill plant which GKN Machinery Ltd. of Wolverhampton is building for the new Acos Finos Piratini S.A. steelworks at Porto Alegre, Brazil. The plant forms part of a £10 million order placed with GKN Contractors Ltd.

Bolivia

VEHICLE COACHWORK MATERIALS—DUTY CONCESSIONS: Bolivian supreme decree 10400 establishes duty concessions on certain raw materials imported by vehicle coachwork manufacturers registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and booked with the Income Tax Office. The concessions and modifications to tariff rates are to apply until a new tariff is published or until December 31, 1973.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—DUTY CONCESSIONS: Supreme decree 10459 imposes a single tax on the following products:

Tariff no.	Description	Total Customs Duty *Ad val* cif
10.05	Corn	14%
12.03.1	Only: Garlic seeds	14%
23.01.1	Meat and offals	12%
23.01.2	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	12%
29.02.7	Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons	12%
29.04.3	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols	12%
29.31.99	Other organo-sulphur compounds n.e.s.	12%
38.11.1	Disinfectants	12%
38.11.2	Insecticides and fungicides	12%
38.11.3	Herbicides	12%
38.11.4	Raticides	12%
38.11.99	Other n.e.s.	12%
48.21.2.07	Moulded sheets for packing eggs	12%
73.23	Only: Tin plate milk churns	12%
84.12.1.02	Other spray guns, syringes and sprinklers	12%
84.24.1.06	Rollers	12%
90.17.2.02	Syringes	12%
90.17.2.03	Hypodermic needles, including those for surgical sutures	12%

These taxes will only apply to agricultural product importers registered with the Income Tax Office. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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Brazil

DUTY CHANGES: Changes in customs duty have been introduced by the following Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolutions:

Nickel sulphate—duty extended. Resolutions 1430 and 1431 published on September 29, 1972 extend for a period of one year the temporary increase in duty (from 15 per cent to 45 per cent *ad valorem* cif) on nickel sulphate falling under heading 78.38.31.00 of the Brazilian customs tariff and maintain for a further six months the reference price of US$900.00 per ton.

Propane and ethane oxides—duty removed. Resolution 1449 published on October 24, 1972 removes the import duty for a period of one year on:

a Propane oxide, tariff heading 29.09.04.00

b Ethane oxide, tariff heading 29.09.03.00

Polyester strip and film—duty reduced. Resolution 1450 published on October 24, 1972 makes the following amendment to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
39.01.04.99	Other:	85%
	ex Polyester strip and film with a thickness of up to 0.250 mm. suitable for making telephone and electric cables	15%

Tyres—duty reduced. Resolution 1451 published on October 24, 1972 and in force for 180 days makes the following amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
40.11.01.03	Tyres for earth-moving, construction and road-maintenance machines:	85%
	ex Tyres of the following sizes: 13.00 × 24; 20.50 × 25; 23.50 × 25; 24.00 × 25; 26.50 × 25; 26.50 × 29; 29.50 × 25; 33.50 × 33; 33.25 × 35 and 37.50 × 39	15%
40.11.01.04	Tyres for agricultural tractors and machines:	85%
	ex Tyres of the following sizes: 7.50 × 16; 15.00 × 30 and 23, 1/18 × 26	15%
40.11.01.99	Other	85%
	ex Tyres of the following sizes: 14.00 × 20 and 15.00 × 22.50	15%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

MINIMUM VALUES FOR WRIST WATCHES: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1438 published on October 6, 1972 and brought into force 15 days later, introduces the following minimum values for watches under heading 91.01.03.00 of the Brazilian customs tariff:

Wrist watches with a coating of precious metal, or of base metal, whether or not gold, silver or platinum plated:

Non-automatic, mounted on a bracelet of base metal, whether or not gold, platinum or silver plated—US$8.00 each

Automatic, mounted on a bracelet of base metal, whether or not gold, platinum or silver plated—US $20.00 each.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

SHORT-TERM PAYMENT IMPORT CONDITIONS: New conditions for short-term payments have been announced by the Chilean Central Bank in Circular 1742 (amended by Circulars 1750, 1758, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1773 and 1780). The main points are as follows:

1. Within 15 days of receipt by the intervening Chilean commercial bank of the original shipping documents, the importer must supply the bank with the full equivalent value in local currency at the exchange rate applicable to the product, the bank thus becoming authorised to deliver to the importer the necessary documents for customs clearance.

2. Importers must deliver the Customs-clearance certificate to the commercial bank within a period of 120 days from the date of the bill of lading.

3. For short-term 'for collection' imports, the Central Bank will arrange foreign exchange for forward delivery 122 days from the date of the bill of lading.

4. For imports by letter of credit, importers are required to make a deposit of either 130 per cent of the value of the goods in local currency or 100 per cent in foreign currency within 10 days of the Central Bank granting the Import Registration. This deposit is additional to the one mentioned in paragraph 1.

5. The Central Bank will release the foreign exchange to the commercial bank 180 days from the date of the bill of lading or at termination of the corresponding foreign bank or supplier credit (if longer) employed for the letter of credit.

6. Foreign exchange for registered imports of up to US $999.99 in value is available on a more immediate basis subject to proof of Customs clearance.

A summary of the new regulations is available from Tariff Section.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

ANDEAN GROUP AND LAFTA: Chilean Central Bank Circular No. 1766 of October 13 announced that for a period of one year imports from the Andean and LAFTA areas would receive equal treatment with goods from other sources. Prior cash deposits must now be made by importers. In most cases these deposits will be of 10,000 per cent of the cif value of the goods, the main exceptions being of certain essential chemicals, and some medical/pharmaceutical lines. Goods not included in the Permitted Import List, and whose import has consequently been prohibited, have also been made subject to the 10,000 per cent prior deposit if imported from Andean or LAFTA sources, unless the Central Bank rules otherwise.

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A tube support casting in chromium nickel steel being dimensionally checked at the foundry of APV-Paramount Ltd. at Crawley, Sussex. The casting is part of a £100,000 order from Snia Viscosa of Milan, Italy, for a process heater in a carbon disulphide plant to be erected in the USSR.

Europe—'Stop moaning and start roaming'

—Mr. Peter Walker

'THERE are many firms who have done a great deal in making preparations to conquer the European market. They have carried out market research; they have visited the countries of the Community; they are waiting for January 1, raring to go,' Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the European Conference of the British Overseas Trade Board in London on December 14.

'Alas, this is not the picture for the whole of British industry,' Mr. Walker continued. 'It is incredible how complacent and apathetic a large number of British firms have been. With only two weeks to go before we are members of the Community there are hundreds of firms who have done nothing to prepare for the opportunities of Europe. It is time those who are likely to be affected by the complacency of these firms chivvied them up.

'I would like to see the shop stewards and the trade union leaders whose future prosperity depends upon our success in Europe asking the managements of their factories some vital questions. I would like to see the mayors of towns and local councillors where their town's prosperity depends upon our success in Europe ask the same questions. Let the Managing Directors be asked:

(1) Have you been to visit the markets of Europe during the past year?
(2) Have you arranged for frequent visits by you and your chief executives during the coming year?
(3) Have you made arrangements for training key staff to be able to converse in French and in German so as to be at an advantage in their talks and negotiations throughout the Continent? Is your sales literature available in French and German?
(4) Have you really studied marketing methods and the designs which will be successful in the European markets and acceptable from the point of view of the standards that apply to those countries?
(5) Have you really looked at the effect the drop in tariffs will have on your future pricing policies?
(6) Have you and all your key executives studied the Europe Check List sent to all firms by the Department of Trade and Industry—a check list that provides a wealth of information that could lead to a new wealth for all of those connected with your firm?

'If the replies to these questions are in the negative you will know that complacency exists and that only a change of attitude will bring expansion and new opportunities.'

Mr. Walker concluded: 'If by a dynamic drive in Europe British firms can increase their turnovers by only 10 per cent our economy would be transformed. Exports would be up; unemployment would be down; real wages would be up; and prices would be down. It is time that many British businessmen stopped moaning in Britain and started roaming in Europe.'

EEC Certificates of Origin: export documentation procedures

A LIST of organisations designated by HM Government for the purpose of issuing certificates of origin was published in *Trade and Industry* of November 30. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce have alerted exporters to the changes in export documentation procedures from January 1, 1973. There are three types of procedure as follows, all additional to United Kingdom Customs export procedures:

(*a*) The Community Transit system which is required from January 1, 1973 for all exports to the other eight Common Market countries, viz. Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Western Germany, and also for exports to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(*b*) The Movement Certificate, which will be required for those exports enjoying preferential treatment (either by tariffs or quotas) to countries which have a trading agreement with the EEC. Here the present procedures will apply until the United Kingdom has negotiated to become a party to the agreements after which the Movement Certificate procedure will apply. There are currently such agreements between the EEC and Israel, Tunisia, Spain and Egypt. Further preferential agreements are in course of negotiation between the EEC and Cyprus, the Lebanon and Algeria.

The agreements with Tunisia and Egypt are expected to come into effect on January 1, 1973, and the remaining agreements are likely to come into force in relation to the United Kingdom at various dates over the next two years. In some cases different parts of an agreement may come into force at different dates.

Movement Certificate arrangements will also apply to the non-applicant EFTA countries from April 1, 1973. In the meantime existing EFTA procedures apply.

When in due course the United Kingdom has negotiated to become a party to the special preferential trading agreements currently in force between the EEC and Greece and Turkey, the procedures for these two countries will be basically the same as the Movement Certificates. Until the United Kingdom has completed these negotiations, exporters should continue to use their present documentation, including as necessary Certificates of Origin.

(*c*) The EEC Certificate of Origin will have two main uses:

(i) Where a Certificate of Origin is required for countries not mentioned above, or is required for any of the countries mentioned above pending the introduction of a Movement Certificate procedure, a document will be obtainable from a Chamber of Commerce as now.

(ii) Where a Certificate of Origin is required for commercial purposes (for example, to meet the terms of a letter of credit) for any country (including Common Market countries) the document will be obtainable from a Chamber of Commerce. This is necessary because the Community Transit forms and the Movement Certificates are Customs documents only, and will not be available for use for commercial purposes.

This provision will also apply to exports for 'Trading Agreement' countries (see (*b*) above) in respect of exports which do not qualify for a Movement Certificate.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Effect on UK import licensing arrangements of accession to the EEC

No change is envisaged after Accession on January 1, 1973 to the European Communities in the present system of import licensing under which most goods may be imported from any source other than Southern Rhodesia by anyone under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. The purpose of this Notice is both to indicate to traders those goods which after Accession can be imported under the Open General Import Licence and which currently can be imported from the sources concerned only under individual licence and also to explain the background to these changes. There may however be some changes in the arrangements set out here, in which event further notices will be issued.

Imports originating in the EEC

On January 1,1973 any existing quantitative restrictions on imports of industrial goods and certain agricultural products from other members of the enlarged Community are to be removed. Subject to certain exceptions any remaining restrictions on agricultural products from the member countries of the enlarged Community are to be removed on February 1, 1973.

Imports originating in third countries

The Community has established two lists of goods, one for imports from all non-Member States other than State Trading countries (Regulation 1025/70) and one for imports from certain State Trading countries (Regulation 109/70). These lists are amended from time to time. Under the Treaty of Accession the United Kingdom is not to apply these Regulations until April 1, 1973. This entails, *inter alia*, removing any quantitative import restrictions which the United Kingdom currently maintains on any goods included in the lists subject to some exceptions.

Preferential agreements of the existing EEC

The existing EEC has preferential agreements with four groups of countries, namely, the Mediterranean (the Arab Republic of Egypt, Greece, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey), the Arusha (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), the Yaounde (18 African and Indian Ocean countries) and the dependent overseas countries and territories. No changes in United Kingdom import licensing arrangements resulting from the preferential agreements are foreseen in respect of the latter three groups in 1973. Negotiations are proceeding for the adaptation of the Agreements with the Mediterranean group to take account of the enlargement of the EEC; negotiations are also proceeding on similar types of agreements with Cyprus, Lebanon and Libya.

Preferential agreements of the enlarged Community

Free trade agreements have been concluded between the enlarged EEC and certain EFTA 'non-candidate' countries—Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. These agreements provide for the removal of all quantitative restrictions on trade in industrial goods between the enlarged Community and these countries. This means that the United Kingdom will remove its existing quantitative restrictions on imports of certain jute goods from 'non-candidate' sources. Trade in agricultural products will not be affected. Negotiations are proceeding on a similar type of agreement with Norway.

Goods to be imported under the Open General Import Licence

Lists of the goods that can be imported under the Open General Import Licence, as a result of the changes described above and the sources concerned, are set out in the attached Annexes A, B and C, according to the date from which Individual Import Licences will no longer be required. The goods and tariff headings are listed in Column 1; the sources from which each item can then be imported under the Open General Import Licence are indicated in Column 2 of each Annex by a code letter or letters, the geographical coverage of each of which is defined in Annex D.

Other licensing requirements

Traders are reminded that authority to import goods under the Open General Import Licence does not exempt importers from satisfying any other import requirements including those imposed under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Plant Health Acts, etc. In addition for products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community a CAP import licence issued by the Intervention Board is needed. Inquiries about the latter licences should be addressed to the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, The Butts, Reading RG1 7QW (tel: 0734 583626).

ANNEX A: Goods which may on and after *January 1, 1973,* as the result of accession to the European Communities, be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence from the sources indicated.

	(1) Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	(2) *Source(s) from which hitherto the goods could not be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence
ex 20.06	Grapefruit not grown in the country or territory from which it is consigned and mixtures of fruit containing such grapefruit, bottled or canned	EEC
57.06	Yarn of jute	EFTA non-candidates, EEC
ex 57.10	Woven fabrics of jute exceeding 18 in. in width	EFTA non-candidates, EEC
ex 62.03	New sacks and bags of jute	EFTA non-candidates, EEC
76.05	Aluminium powders and flakes	Romania
ex 91.04	Non-electric clocks	E
ex 91.05	Non-electric apparatus capable of indicating the time of day	E
ex 91.08	Non-electric clock movements	E

*See Annex D.

ANNEX B: Goods which may on and after *February 1, 1973,* as a result of accession to the European Communities, be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence from the sources indicated.

	(1) Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	(2) *Source(s) from which hitherto the goods could not be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence
ex 02.01	Pig meat and edible pig meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen.	E
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine	E
ex 02.06	Hams, whole, not in airtight containers	NST
ex 02.06	Pig meat and poultry and edible offals thereof, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	E
ex 04.01	Milk, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened	NST
ex 04.02	Milk, preserved concentrated or sweetened, containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat	W
04.03	Butter (including, for example, resolidified butter, butter fat, butter oil, dehydrated butter and ghee)	W
ex 04.04	Curd containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically or physically modified butter fat)	W
ex 07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, the following: asparagus, green beans imported during the period from 1 October of any one year to 31 May of the next, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, herbs, lettuce and endive imported during the period from 16 June to 14 November of any one year, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach, turnips, dry bulb onions and shallots, tomatoes imported during the period from 1 November of any one year to 14 May of the next	E
ex 07.03	Vegetables, provisionally preserved, consisting of or containing onions	E
ex 08.06	Apples and pears, fresh	NST
ex 08.07	Cherries and plums, fresh	E
ex 08.08	Currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, and strawberries, fresh	E
ex 12.03	Clover and grass seed	W
ex 12.07	Basil, borage, mint, rosemary and sage	E
ex 15.08	Oils, modified, containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically or physically modified butter fat)	W
ex 15.12	Oils and fats (wholly or partly hydrogenated or solidified or hardened) containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically or physically modified butter fat)	W
ex 15.13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically or physically modified butter fat)	W

(continued on next page)

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NOTICE TO IMPORTERS
continued

	(1) Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	(2) *Source(s) from which hitherto the goods could not be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence
ex 16.01	Sausages and the like, of pig or poultry products	E
ex 16.02	Hams, whole, not in airtight containers	NST
ex 16.02	Other prepared or preserved pig or poultry products	E
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid	W
ex 17.02	Other sucrose sugar, solid, which can be completely tested by the polariscope; invert sugar and syrups containing sucrose	W
ex 17.05	Sucrose sugar, solid flavoured or coloured, which can be completely tested by the polariscope; invert sugar, flavoured or coloured and syrups, flavoured or coloured, containing sucrose	W
ex 18.06	Food preparations containing cocoa and 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically or physically modified butter fat)	W
ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing 50% or more by weight of butter fat (including hydrogenated butter fat and other chemically modified butter fat)	W
ex 23.07	Animal feeding stuffs containing more than 80% by weight of milk solids	NST

Under the Hops (Import Regulation) Order 1961, the DTI administers an annual global quota of hops from all sources other than the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland. On 1 February 1973 these quantitative restrictions will be removed and an individual import licence will no longer be required for hops.

ANNEX C: Goods which may on and after *April 1, 1973,* as a result of accession to the European Communities, be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence.

	(1) Tariff Heading and Description of Goods	(2) *Source(s) from which hitherto the goods could not be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence
ex 52.01	Metallised yarn, being cotton yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process	LTA
ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metallised yarn of cotton, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like	LTA
55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale	Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey
55.06	Cotton yarn put up for retail sale	
ex 59.07	Goods containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton, the following: textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses	LTA
ex 59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials, containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton	LTA
ex 59.09	Textile fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton, coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil	LTA
ex 59.11	Rubberised fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of cotton, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods	LTA
ex 59.12	Textile fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton, the following: fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted textile fabrics being theatrical scenery studio backcloths or the like	LTA
ex 59.15	Hosepiping and similar tubing, containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton	LTA
ex 59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton	LTA
ex 59.17	Textile products and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant, containing more than 50% by weight of woven cotton	LTA

*See Annex D

The Japanese goods listed below may (on and after 1 April 1973) be imported into the United Kingdom from Japan under the authority of the Open General Import Licence without the requirement of their being consigned to the United Kingdom under the authority of the Government of Japan (ie a Japanese Government export certificate):

ex 52.01	Metallised yarn, being cotton yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process.
ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metallised yarn of cotton or of man-made fibres, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like.
ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised, wholly or mainly of man-made fibres, other than fabric resembling lace.
ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool.
†ex 69.14	Articles of domestic pottery

† A Japanese Pottery Design Center certificate will not be required on importation into the United Kingdom.

ANNEX D

Definition of Sources:

'EEC' = Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the British, French or United States sectors of Berlin, Italy, Republic of Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

'W' = all sources.

'E' = Eastern Area = Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany (USSR zone and sector of Berlin), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

'NST' = all sources other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the Commonwealth of Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, the British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, India (including Sikkim), the Republic of Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Sultanate of Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa and South West Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Western Samoa, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia and any part of Her Majesty's dominions (except Canada and Southern Rhodesia) not mentioned among the foregoing.

'LTA' = all sources other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany or the British, French or United States sectors of Berlin, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, the Eastern Area.

'EFTA non-candidates' = Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland

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Origin rules for trade between certain members of EFTA and the enlarged European Economic Community

WHERE countries have trade arrangements to abolish or reduce protective duties on goods from specified countries whose external tariffs differ from their own it is necessary to ensure that the benefits of the preferential trade arrangements extend only to the products of the countries specified. Accordingly origin rules are laid down to determine which products do or do not originate in the parties entitled to preferential access and, in particular, the extent to which such products may incorporate third country materials and components and still be eligible for preferential treatment. Thus the United Kingdom has, for instance, operated origin rules to determine which products qualify for the benefit of Commonwealth Preference, of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, of the General System of Preference for Developing Countries (GSP) and, of course, for EFTA free trade. On January 1, 1973, however, the United Kingdom and Denmark will leave EFTA and become part of the European Economic Community. They will then adhere to a series of free trade agreements (the Special Relations Agreements or SRAs) made between the Community and those EFTA countries (listed in Annex 1) which had not applied for membership of the Community (The Agreements will be published by HMSO on December 21). Following the decision of Norway not to ratify the Treaty of Accession it is expected that the Community and Norway will also negotiate a similar agreement.

2. As in the present EFTA, trade between the enlarged Community of nine members and the countries remaining in EFTA will be subject to a system of origin rules, which will come into use on April 1, 1973. These rules are set out in protocols annexed to the agreements and will be covered by Customs and Excise Public Notice No. 810 which is expected to be published in February or March 1973. They will however be different from those presently operated in EFTA, having much in common with the GSP rules introduced in the UK earlier this year and with the systems of origin rules already applied in the Community's many preferential trade agreements with the Mediterranean and African countries. This article describes the principles of the new system (already briefly indicated in the article published in *Trade and Industry* on August 10 this year, No. 19 in the series 'Britain and the EEC': 'Free Trade Agreement between the Enlarged Community and Certain EFTA Countries'). It sets out in paragraphs 6 to 23 the basic SRA origin rules according to which goods will be eligible *during the transitional period* (when duties between the present EFTA countries and the present six members of the Community and the Irish Republic are being phased out) for a reducing transitional rate of duty and, *after the transitional period*, for free entry or, in a few cases, for a special preferential rate. It also indicates in paragraphs 24-27 the particular criteria which will operate during the transitional period to determine whether goods, especially those incorporating some Six or Irish content, will be eligible for duty-free treatment *during the transitional period itself* in trade between the present members of EFTA.

Marginal references are to the Articles and Explanatory Notes of the Protocols 'Concerning the definition of the concept of "originating" products and methods of administrative co-operation' annexed to the Agreements.

The present EFTA rules and the new SRA rules

3. Goods wholly produced within the EFTA area do, of course, in EFTA, qualify for free entry. For other goods additional criteria are specified. One general criterion in EFTA for products (except textiles) to be treated as EFTA goods and traded at EFTA (usually zero) duties, is that at least 50 per cent of the value of the product should have been acquired within the area of the nine EFTA countries.

4. In the case of textiles, or as an alternative criterion for other goods, products are also eligible if any non-originating components or materials have undergone, within the EFTA area as a whole, a specified form of incorporation or processing as laid down in a set of 'process rules'.

5. Because the EFTA area produces only a limited range of raw materials certain 'basic materials' whatever their source are regarded as of EFTA origin when incorporated into products within the area.

6. The new SRA rules will be different in that:

(i) the rules for products manufactured from, or incorporating, non-originating materials are based entirely on 'process rules', with no general alternative added value test;
(ii) there is no basic materials list;
(iii) broadly, the requirements of the 'process rules' must be met *completely* within *one* of the parties to one of the agreements, ie in the (*enlarged*) *Community* or in *one of the non-acceding countries* (there are, however, significant qualifications to these requirements which allow goods which have already acquired originating status in any one party to one Special Relations Agreement to be further processed by the other party to that agreement or by any other party to any of the other Agreements);
(iv) Following from (iii) above and unlike the present EFTA arrangements, goods are not regarded as *area* goods, but as Swedish, or Austrian or Community products as the case may be, the parties agreeing under the SRA's to give preferential treatment to each other's products.

7. The basic criteria for products to qualify as originating under the new SRA agreements are that they should be either *wholly produced* (the exact term in the agreement is 'wholly obtained') in one of the parties or, if they incorporate or result from the processing of non-originating materials or parts, that those materials or parts should have been subject to a *sufficient transformation*.[1] As in EFTA, however, the origin of power, fuel, plant, tools, etc, used in production, is ignored.[2]

[1] Article 1 [2] Note 2

(*continued on next page*)

ORIGIN RULES FOR TRADE
continued

'Wholly produced' goods

8. The following goods are regarded as wholly produced in a party[3] (ie in any one EFTA non-acceding country or in the Community):

(a) Mineral products extracted from its soil or from its seabed;
(b) Vegetable products harvested there;
(c) Live animals born and raised there;
(d) Products from live animals raised there;
(e) Products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
(f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea by its vessels;[4]
(g) Products made aboard its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in subparagraph (f);
(h) Used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials;
(i) Waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
(j) Goods produced there exclusively from products specified in subparagraphs (a) to (i).

The 'Sufficient Transformation' of non-originating materials

9. In general the transformation required under the rules is that sufficient work must have been done with components not originating in the party where the process takes place (or whose origin is unknown) so that the resultant product is classified to a 'tariff heading' different from that for the components; the 'tariff heading' is the four figure number under which goods are indicated in the tariff.[5]

Examples

(a) Footballs of heading 97.06 would not be eligible for preferential treatment if they contain non-originating bladders. This is because football bladders also fall under heading 97.06 and would not therefore have been subject to a 'change of tariff heading'.

(b) But the football bladder itself, if manufactured in the Community or one of the other parties, can still be an originating product even if all its individual components were non-originating, since the rubber sheet (heading 40.08), tube (40.09) and glue (35.06) and the plastic stopper (39.07), have all changed their tariff heading by incorporation in the final product of 97.06.

Exceptions to the 'Change of Tariff Heading' rule

10. While the general rule for the use of non-originating materials requires a 'change of tariff heading', there is a wide range of specific variations designed to take account as far as possible of the special circumstances or needs of particular industries. Some are more stringent, some are more liberal, and they are set out in supplementary lists of 'Process Rules'—Lists A and B set out in the Agreements, and reproduced at Annex III to this article.

List A

List A details those products where more stringent requirements apply.[6] The rules are set out in two ways:

(i) Column 3 of List A, which is headed 'Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products', details specific processes which, even though they involve a change of tariff heading, will not be 'sufficient transformation' for the end-product to be regarded as originating. Generally such a rule states that production from a specified base product is insufficient, thus:

Examples

(a) For the production of Calendars of heading 49.10, there is a rule in Col. 3 disqualifying calendars manufactured from non-originating products of 49.11 ('other printed matter, including pictures and photographs'). The effect is that to make an originating calendar, all printing processes have also to be performed in a relevant party.
(b) The Col. 3 rule for pastries of heading 19.08 rules out manufacture from non-originating products of tariff Chapter 11 (flours, etc), thus pastries have to be made from originating flour.

(ii) Column 4 of List A sets out its requirements the other way round by specifying the minimum conditions under which non-originating goods *can* be used;

Example

Elastic knee caps of heading 60.06, where the column 4 rule is 'manufacture from yarn'. This means that they cannot be manufactured from non-originating fabrics—cut or uncut—despite any change of tariff heading. (There is, however, a tolerance for non-originating accessories and trimmings, if they change their tariff heading, up to 10 per cent by weight of the incorporated textiles.)

List B

List B sets out the products where, and details the rules under which, some use of non-originating parts or materials of the same tariff heading is permitted.[7]

Examples

(a) A List B rule allows pipes and pipe bowls of heading 98.11 to be made from non-originating roughly shaped blocks of briar, meerschaum, etc., which also fall under 98.11.
(b) Heading 81.01 covers both wrought and unwrought tungsten, but a List B rule allows the manufacture of wrought from non-originating unwrought tungsten, as long as the value of the unwrought metal does not exceed 50 per cent of the final value.

Products with rules in both Lists A and B

11. The structure of the tariff nomenclature is such that there are a number of instances where both List A and List B rules are necessary. Thus, a List A rule is applied in the manufacture of electronic apparatus of heading 85.15, to ensure that simple assembly from non-originating components, with negligible addition of value, does not result in an originating radio set. But there are specialised parts of radio sets which fall under the same tariff heading as the complete set and for which there is a tolerance in List B. This tolerance is in fact a general tolerance in List B for the incorporation of non-originating components of the same tariff heading, up to 5 per cent of the final value, throughout tariff Chapters 84-92. **When percentage rules thus appear in both Lists A and B, they are not cumulative,**[8] the higher of the two determines the maximum allowable proportion of non-originating material. Thus in the example from Chapter 85.15, the List A rule requires, *inter alia*, that the non-originating parts cannot exceed 40 per cent of the value of the finished product. The List B rule is the 5 per cent tolerance referred to above. Together these do *not* mean that 40 per cent of the final value can represent non-originating products which have changed their tariff heading, and that a further 5 per cent can represent non-originating parts with the same heading as the final product. They mean that 40 per cent of the final value

[3] Art. 1 :1a and 1 :2a [4] Note 5 [5] Art 1.1b and 1.2b, Art 5.1 [6] Art 5.1a [7] Art 5.1b [8] Art 5.2

may represent non-originating parts, and that of those non-originating parts a proportion, up to 5 per cent of the final value, need not change their tariff heading.

Assessment of prices for percentage rules

12. The EFTA and new SRA origin systems differ in the way in which the final value of a product is calculated for the purposes of applying percentage rules such as those of Lists A and B.[9] In EFTA the final value was taken as the fob export price; in the SRA rules the 'ex-works' price will be used, net of taxes refunded or refundable on export. Ex-works price is defined as the price paid to the manufacturer in whose undertaking the last working or process is carried out, provided that the price includes the value of all the products used in the manufacture. The basis for evaluating imported goods or goods of unknown origin, though phrased a little differently in the new rules, is much the same in effect as in EFTA. In tabular form the provisions are:

	EFTA	SRA
Finished value of products	f.o.b. price	'ex-works price of the goods obtained less internal taxes refunded or refundable on exportation'
Imported products	c.i.f. price	'Customs value at time of importation'
Products of undetermined origin	earliest ascertained price paid for them in the EFTA country in which they were first used in a production process	'Earliest ascertainable price paid . . . in the territories of the party where manufacture takes place'

Insufficient processing

13. Certain operations of preservation, cleaning, sorting, mixing, marking, etc, of goods (listed in Annex II) or combinations of such operations are designated as processing which is of insufficient value to confer originating status on goods, whether or not they involve a change of tariff heading.[10]

Example

The mixing of non-originating bulk chemicals of Chapter 33.06 (. . . cosmetics and toilet preparations), their decanting into fancy bottles for retail sale, and labelling, is not sufficient to confer origin even if the cost of the chemical products does not exceed the 20 per cent of final value laid down in the List B rule.

Further processing of originating products

14. In the present EFTA rules there is complete 'cumulation' of processes carried out, or value added, anywhere in the area of the nine EFTA countries, all of which counts towards gaining originating status: thus if a process rule demands that two processes be carried out on a material, one can be carried out in the United Kingdom, and the goods shipped to, say, Austria for the second, and as the two processes have been carried out in the EFTA area the final product will be an EFTA good. Similarly where the 50 per cent rule applies, the product qualifies as long as 50 per cent of the value of a product is attributable either to processes carried out or to goods wholly produced in the *area*.

15. As mentioned in para 4 (iii) and (iv) above, however, the general requirement in the new SRA rules is that the product must gain its originating status by virtue of processes carried out solely in one party. The United Kingdom, of course, will form only a part of one party, ie the enlarged EEC of the nine, within which 'cumulation' will thus be complete. Each of the non-acceding EFTA countries, however, is a party on its own account.

Example

For knitted garments of 60.05 there is a List A rule in Col. 4, setting out 'manufacture from yarn' as the minimum qualifying process. A French maker-up of such garments cannot use fabric knitted in Portugal from non-originating yarn, since both knitting and making up have to be done in one party—Portugal or the Community. He could, however, use fabric knitted in the UK, from non-originating yarn since both France and the UK will be members of the Community, which is one party to the agreements.

16. There are, however, provisions to ensure that once products have gained the status of 'originating products' in one party they can be further processed, or incorporated in other products, in other parties to any of the SRA agreements without losing their originating status. This assumes that the further processing or incorporation is not itself sufficient to confer origin; if it is sufficient, origin is of course conferred by this latter process. Thus an Austrian originating product, further processed in the Community, will retain its originating status for export to any of the other parties as long as the incorporation of any non-originating products in the course of this further processing satisfies certain conditions. These are that during this further processing, products other than those originating in Austria, or the Community, or in one of the other SRA parties, can normally be incorporated *only* if there is a 'percentage' rule for the final product in List A or B, and then only when the 'added value' acquired in the further processing has been added, and non-originating components incorporated, in accordance with that rule, and with any other associated process rules. (The added value for these purposes is the final value, as defined in paragraph 12, less the cost of all imported parts or materials processed or incorporated.[11]) The percentage rule is applied to the 'further processing': the 'added value' and the volume of the non-originating components.

Examples

(a) An Austrian firm imports c.k.d. car kits from the UK (originating) for assembly and export to Switzerland. The kit costs £700, to which are added Japanese accessories to a value of £100. Austrian parts, assembly costs, etc, amount to £200; ex-works price, £1,000. This is a case where £700 of UK originating goods are subject to further processing valued at £300. The Austrian 'added value' of £200 is set against the Japanese £100 to assess compliance with the relevant List A and B rules in relation to this £300 further processing. The rules for motor cars in List A and B set a 40 per cent limit on the value of non-originating parts. In this case, the non-originating £100 is less than 40 per cent of £300, which represents the total of the non-originating parts incorporated in Austria plus the Austrian added value. Assuming also that the Japanese parts have been incorporated with the appropriate changes of tariff heading, etc, the conditions are met, and the car is an originating product.

(b) Where the vehicle from example (a) above is constructed from originating products from a number of SRA parties, the activities in Austria are regarded as further processing of all these products, thus:

Swedish parts	150	
Portuguese parts	200	
UK parts	250	
Total originating products being further processed in Austria		600
Japanese parts	150	
Austrian 'added value'	250	
		400
		1,000

Again it is only relevant to consider the processes in Austria, and once again, in this example, the £150 of non-originating

[9] Art. 6, Note 6 [10] Art 5.3 [11] Art 2.1A & B

(*continued on next page*)

products is less than 40 per cent of £400, and the car therefore qualifies if the subsidiary process rules are also satisfied.

There is, also, a general tolerance[12] of the incorporation, during further processing, of non-originating products up to 5 per cent of the final value of the products, but only to the extent that the use of such goods would not have disqualified the final product had all the processing been carried out in one party.

Example

An Austrian manufacturer buys originating Swiss synthetic yarn and uses it to knit fabric of 60.01. In the process he incorporates a small amount of non-originating natural fibre (say, less than 10 per cent by weight, and less than 5 per cent of the final value). This is permissible and the fabric qualifies since under the rules for mixed textiles in List A he could have incorporated up to 10 per cent by weight of non-originating fibre had he knitted the fabric in Switzerland, and the cloth would not have lost its origin. If, however, the added fibre exceeded 10 per cent of the weight of the final product, the fabric would have failed to 'originate' because of the List A rule even if knitted in Switzerland and must also fail if knitted in Austria.

The general caveat that non-originating goods cannot be used if they are submitted to an 'insufficient transformation' (see paragraph 13 and Annex 2) also applies to the incorporation of non-originating goods under these provisions.[13]

Further processing in a number of parties

When originating products are processed, consecutively, in more than one party and non-originating goods are incorporated under the terms of paragraph 16 above, the percentage rules and any associated process rules) must have been satisfied separately, in relation to the value added in each party, if the final product is to retain its originating status.[14]

Goods imported, processed, and reexported to party of initial origin

17. The conditions of para 16 for further processing are relaxed when the products to be processed or incorporated originate in the party to which the final product is to be exported, since it would be nonsensical for a party to have to refuse preferential treatment to imports because they incorporate its own products rather than those of the exporter.[15] In such cases the rules in paragraph 16 are set aside, and originating products of the country of destination are simply treated as products of the party in which they are being processed. Thus manufacture in the Community for export to a particular non-acceding EFTA country may make use of products originating in that non-acceding country as if they were Community products and, vice versa, manufacturers in Sweden, Austria, etc, intending to export to the Community, will be able to incorporate Community originating goods into their products.

Example

The c.k.d. car kit assembled in Austria, used as example (a) in 16 above, falls to be considered in this way if the finished car is exported back into the Community—say to Germany. In this case the £700 UK kit is treated as if it were 'Austrian' and the £100 of Japanese parts compared to what then becomes the £900 of 'added value'.

(NB: See paras 24-27 for further details of the situation during the transitional period)

Drawback

18. After January 1, 1975 any drawback of duties will disqualify a product from SRA preferential treatment *except* for the drawback of preferential duties charged by the parties on originating products.[16] Drawback *will* be allowed, for instance, of the downward transiting duties *between* the parties and of the *preferential* duties provided for in the SRAs for a number of processed agricultural products. The restrictions on drawback do not extend either to Community export payments under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) or to similar payments made by the EFTA non-acceding countries.

Examples

NB: These examples deal with goods not eligible, for one reason or other, for duty free treatment during the transitional period. The qualification for such treatment includes a more stringent no-drawback rule, as described in paragraph 27 below.

(a) During the transitional period, a Community manufacturer imports Swedish originating synthetic yarn, paying 20 per cent of the CCT, weaves it into cloth and makes it into a garment which he exports to Austria. He can drawback the duty on the yarn and still gain preferential treatment.

(b) The same manufacturer imports Japanese yarn, pays the full CCT, makes the garment, which will count as originating, and exports it to Austria. If he obtains drawback of the yarn duty, however, he will receive no preference in Austria.

(c) After the transitional period, a Community trader imports originating Swiss bulk milk products of subheading 21.07 VII, on which he pays a SRA preferential duty of 6 per cent and a CAP variable charge. He incorporates them into some other product and exports these to Portugal, drawing back the 6 per cent preferential duty and receiving a refund of the variable charge, and *still* getting preferential treatment in Portugal.

(d) The same trader buying non-originating milk products pays a 13 per cent CCT duty and the CAP charge. He again incorporates them into another product, transforming them sufficiently, and exports to Portugal. He can receive the CAP refund, but any drawback of the CCT duty *disqualifies* him for preferential treatment.

Petroleum products

19. The Community has, as yet, no common policy or origin requirements for petroleum products. There are thus no origin rules for petroleum products in any of the Community's preferential trading agreements and the SRA origin rules are no exception even though petroleum products are included in the SRA.[17] Thus the products listed in Annex IV of this article are excluded from the provisions of the SRA origin protocols. The Community's Member States and the other parties to the agreements each make their own arrangements for determining the origin of such products. The rules to be applied both by the EFTA non-acceding countries and by the UK are still under consideration. They will probably be drafted within the framework of the general SRA origin system, in terms of List A and B rules, but will also, probably, reflect the practical requirements of the present EFTA rules for these products. As a consequence of the lack of common rules within the Community, however, products listed in Annex IV cannot be regarded as 'originating' when incorporated in other products or subjected to further processing.

Certification of goods under the Special Relations Agreements

20. Goods claiming preferential treatment under the SRAs must be accompanied by a *movement certificate* which must be endorsed by the Customs authority of the exporting country.

[12] Art 2.2 [13] Art 2.3 [14] Art 2.1 A.b, B.b [15] Art 1.1.b, 1.2.b [16] Art 23.1, Note 11 [17] Art 1

(NB: Certain internal Community Transit documents are also frequently referred to as 'Movement certificates' and it is important to distinguish between the two uses of the term.) The certificates will be endorsed on the basis of a declaration by the exporter accompanied, where necessary, by appropriate supporting documentation. On the assumption that Norway completes an appropriate agreement with the Community, there will be eight such certificates for use in trade between the Community and the seven non-acceding EFTA countries. Seven of these will be for use in the seven channels of bilateral trade in goods wholly obtained, or goods containing non-originating materials sufficiently transformed, or goods containing products of the country of destination incorporated or processed in the manner described in paragraph 17 above. For the Six countries which have already concluded agreements with the Community, there will be:

A.CH.1	for	trade	between	Switzerland	and	the Community
A.IS.1	,,	,,	,,	Iceland	,,	,,
A.OS.1	,,	,,	,,	Austria	,,	,,
A.P.1	,,	,,	,,	Portugal	,,	,,
A.S.1	,,	,,	,,	Sweden	,,	,,
A.SF.1	,,	,,	,,	Finland	,,	,,

The remaining certificate is for use between all parties to the complex of SRA agreements for goods further processed under the general provisions explained in paragraph 16—certificate A.W.1.

21. Certificates will be available from offices of the Customs and Excise in due course and further instructions for their use will be given in Customs and Excise Public Notice 810.

Small postal packages

22. Arrangements will be made for the treatment of small postal packages. Further information will be published as soon as possible, but it is expected that some simplified form of documentation, involving a declaration by the sender, will suffice.[18]

Attribution of origin

23. It will occasionally be necessary to identify the precise party of origin—for instance to take advantage of the special provisions for incorporating goods of the party of destination (paragraph 17 above), or in the cases of sensitive products where the Community reserves the right to reimpose tariffs on the products of specific countries. For goods covered by all the certificates other than and A.W.1 this will be self-evident—the goods will originate in the party where the certificate is issued. For goods moving with an A.W.1, the position will be more complex. The goods will be regarded as originating in the party where the originating products which have been further processed first gained their origin, as long as the value of those products is larger than the added value acquired in any of the parties where they were further processed. Otherwise they will be regarded as originating in the party whose 'added value' represents the highest proportion of the final value.[19]

Examples

		£
(a) Community goods	value	150
Further processed in Sweden, Swedish 'added value' (Swedish parts + processing)		100
Non-originating parts		50
		300

As the cost of the Community parts—£150—exceeds the Swedish 'added value', the goods are Community goods.

		£
(b) Swiss yarn,	value	10
Woven in the Community, Added value		12
Made up into a dress in Austria, Added value		20
	Final value	42

The Austrian added value represents the highest proportion of the final value, and the dress is an Austrian originating product.

(c) Community goods to the value of £100 and Swiss goods to the value of £150 are further processed in Portugal where non-originating goods to the value of £80 are added together with Portuguese added value of £130. The Swiss originating goods represent a higher proportion of the final value than either the Community goods, or the Portuguese added value. The final product will therefore be of Swiss origin.

Qualification for continuing duty free treatment during the transitional period

24. The Agreements lay down timetables for the abolition or adjustment of duties in trade between the Community and the EFTA non-acceding countries. Where, however, there is already duty free or preferential trade, between the acceding and non-acceding countries, special provisions are made for its maintenance during the transitional period. Goods can benefit from this existing tariff treatment if as well as satisfying the rules outlined above, they fulfil two further conditions. The first of these relates to the extent to which they have gained their 'origin' within the countries of the present EFTA area; the second relates to the extent to which they have satisfied the present EFTA 'no-drawback' rule.

Additional origin requirements for duty-free treatment

25. The additional origin requirement[20] for SRA originating goods to qualify during the transitional period for the present duty-free treatment is that they should have gained their SRA originating status, and undergone any further processing solely in the present EFTA area (ie consisting of the acceding and non-acceding states of EFTA) and that the movement certificate should be endorsed to this effect. This provision effectively means that goods of the Six and Ireland are treated as third country goods in assessing whether or not a product will be eligible for duty-free treatment. In particular this guards against products of the existing Community gaining duty-free treatment in the transitional period under provisions such as those explained in paragraph 17 (by which a Community (say, German) car exported to Sweden, and merely painted there, and then re-exported to the Community (United Kingdom) would be regarded as of Swedish origin). The requirement that origin be gained *solely* in the present EFTA area ensures that such goods do not gain duty-free access to the markets of the present EFTA, including the UK, any faster than is laid down in the transitional timetable of the Accession Treaty.

26. Since this provision will be somewhat more restrictive than the present EFTA rules in some cases, consideration is being given to the feasibility of some relaxation of the conditions to permit the incorporation of some Six and Irish materials without loss of entitlement to free entry during the transitional period. Further information will be published on any further modifications which may be agreed between the parties to take account of this point.

The no-drawback rule

27. The SRAs apply no restriction to drawback until January 1, 1975, and even after then they will continue to allow drawback of the downward transiting and final preferential duties provided for by the Agreements. However, during the transitional period, the present more stringent EFTA no-drawback rule will have to be satisfied,[21] to gain the benefit of existing duty-free treatment. This requires that the only duties which can be drawn back are the present 'EFTA duties'

[18] A 14.1. [19] A. 3 [20] Art 25.1 [21] Art 23.2, 23.3

(*continued on next page*)

which remain in EFTA and which will nonetheless be payable on goods satisfying the additional origin requirement set out in paras 25–26 above. These are, in general, duties which are still in process of elimination by Portugal and Iceland. But certain new duties are to be imposed in a few cases, between the acceding and non-acceding EFTA countries on sensitive products during the transitional period and these will also be eligible for drawback.

Annex I

EFTA COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE COMMUNITY HAS CONCLUDED 'SPECIAL RELATIONS AGREEMENTS'

Austria
Finland*
Iceland
Portugal
Switzerland
Sweden

* The agreement with Finland has been initialled but not yet signed.

Annex II

PROCESSES INSUFFICIENT TO CONFER ORIGINATING STATUS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY INVOLVE A CHANGE OF TARIFF HEADING

(a) operations to ensure the preservation of merchandise in good condition during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations);
(b) simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting, cutting up;
(c) (i) changes of packing and breaking up and assembly of consignments;
(ii) simple placing in bottles, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, etc, and all other simple packing operations;
(d) affixing marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
(e) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixtures do not meet the conditions laid down in the rules to enable them to be considered as originating in a party.
(f) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article;
(g) a combination of two or more operations specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f);
(h) slaughter of animals.

Dear Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax—exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

Annex III

List A. Process rules for products where a change in the tariff heading of non-originating components or materials incorporated or processed is not sufficient to satisfy the origin conditions.

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, excluding liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances	Manufacture from other products of Chapter 17 the value of which exceeds 30% of the value of the finished product	
ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, excluding products other than cocoa powder, not otherwise sweetened than by the addition of sucrose, ice-cream (not including ice-cream powder) and other ices, chocolate and chocolate goods, whether or not filled and sugar confectionery and substitutes therefor made from sugar substitution products, containing cocoa, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 500 g.	Manufacture from products of Chapter 17 the value of which exceeds 30% of the value of the finished product	
19.01	Malt extract	Manufacture from products of heading No. 11.07	
19.02	Preparations of flour meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa	Manufacture from cereals and derivatives thereof, meat and milk, or in which the value of products of Chapter 17 used exceeds 30% of the value of the finished product	
19.03	Marcaroni, spaghetti and similar products		Manufacture from durum wheat
19.04	Tapicoa and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches	Manufacture from potato starch	
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or ceral products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products)	Manufacture from any product other than of Chapter 17 (1) or in which the value of products of Chapter 17 used exceeds 30% of the value of the finished product	
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper, and similar products	Manufacture from products of Chapter 11	
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit	Manufacture from products of Chapter 11	
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion	Manufacture from products of Chapter 11	
ex 21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form	Manufacture from products of heading No. 20.02	
ex 22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07, not containing milk or milkfats, containing sugar (sucrose or invert sugar); other	Manufacture from fruit juices (2) or in which the value of products of Chapter 17 used exceeds 30% of the value of the finished product	
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts	Manufacture from products of heading No. 08.04, 20.07, 22.04 or 22.05	
ex 22.09	Spirits excluding rum, arrack, tafia, gin, whisky, vodka with an ethol alcohol content of 45.2° or less and plum, pear or cherry brandy, containing eggs or egg yolk and/or sugar (sucrose or invert sugar)	Manufacture from products of heading No. 08.04, 20.07, 22.04 or 22.05	
ex 28.13	Hydrobroric acid	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.01 (3)	
ex 28.19	Zinc oxide	Manufacture from products of heading No. 79.01	
28.27	Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead	Manufacture from products of heading No. 78.01	
ex 28.28	Lithium hydroxide	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.42 (3)	
ex 28.29	Lithium fluoride	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.28 or 28.42 (3)	
ex 28.30	Lithium chloride	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.28 or 28.42 (3)	
ex 28.33	Bromides	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.01 or 28.13 (3)	
ex 28.38	Aluminium sulphate		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 28.42	Lithium carbonate	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.28 (3)	
ex 29.02	Organic bromides	Manufacture from products of heading No. 28.01 or 28.13 (3)	
ex 29.02	Trichlorodi (chloro-phenyl) ethane		Transformation of ethanol into chloral and condensation of chloral with monochlorobenzene (3)
ex 29.35	Pyridine; alphapicoline; betapicoline; gammapicoline		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 29.35	Vinylpyridine		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 29.38	Nicotinic acid		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
31.05	Other fertilisers: goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
32.06	Colour lakes	Manufacture from materials of heading No. 32.04 or 32.05 (3)	
32.07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a	Mixing of oxides or salts of	

(continued on next page)

RULES OF ORIGIN—ANNEX III
continued

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
	kind used as luminophores	Chapter 28 with extenders such as barium sulphate, chalk barium carbonate and satin white (3)	
33.02	Terpenic byproducts of the deterpenation of essential oils	Manufacture from products of heading No. 33.01 (3)	
33.05	Aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils, including such products suitable for medicinal uses	Manufacture from products of heading No. 33.01 (3)	
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues		Manufacture from maize or potatoes
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth	Manufacture from products of heading No. 37.02 (3)	
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	Manufacture form products of heading No. 37.01 (3)	
37.04	Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive	Manufacture from products of heading No. 37.01 or 37.02 (3)	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, antisprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils, excluding prepared additives for lubricants		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
38.17	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elswhere specified or included, exluding:		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
	—Fusel oil and Dippel's oil;		
	—Naphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts, esters of naphthenic acids;		
	—Sulphonaphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts; esters of sulphonaphthenic acids;		
	—Petroleum sulphonates, excluding petroleum, sulphonates of alkali metals, of ammonium or of ethanolamines, thiophenated sulphonic acids of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, and their salts;		
	—Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes;		
	—Ion exchangers;		
	—Catalysts;		
	—Getters for vacuum tubes;		
	—Refractory cements or mortars and similar preparations;		
	—Alkaline iron oxide for the purification of gas;		
	—Carbon (excluding that in artificial graphite of heading No. 38.01) of metallo-graphite or other compounds, in the form of small plates, bars or other semi-manufactures		
ex 39.02	Polymerisation products		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading No. 40.01 or 40.02; granules or unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanisation; unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
41.08	Patent leather and imitation patent leather; metallised leather		Varnishing or metallising of leather of headings Nos. 41.02 to 41.07 (other than skin leather of crossed Indian sheep and of Indian goat or kid, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, or if otherwise prepared obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles) in which the value of the skin leather used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
43.03	Articles of furskin	Making up from furskin in plates, crosses and similar forms (heading No. ex 43.02) (3)	
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings		Manufacture from boards not cut to size
45.03	Articles of natural cork		Manufacture from products of heading No. 45.01
48.06	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets		Manufacture from paper pulp

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
48.14	Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape		Manufacture from paper pulp
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
49.09	Picture postcards, Christmas and other picture greeting cards, printed by any process, with or without trimmings	Manufacture from products of heading No. 49.11	
49.10	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks	Manufacture from products of heading No. 49.11	
50.04 (4)	Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.01 or 50.02
50.05 (4)	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.03 neither carded nor combed
50.06 (4)	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.03 neither carded nor combed
50.07 (4)	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.01 or 50.02 or from products of heading No. 50.03 neither carded nor combed
ex 50.08 (4)	Imitation catgut of silk		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.01 or from products of heading heading No. 50.03 neither carded nor combed
50.09 (5)	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.02 or 50.03
50.10 (5)	Woven fabrics of noil silk		Manufacture from products of heading No. 50.02 or 50.03
51.01 (4)	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.02 (4)	Monofil, strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of man-man fibre materials		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.03 (4)	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.04 (5)	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
52.01 (4)	Metallised yarn, being textile yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process		Manufacture from chemical products, from textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, neither carded nor combed
52.02 (5)	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallised yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like		Manufacture from chemical products, from textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste
53.06 (4)	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 53.01 or 53.03
53.07 (4)	Yarn of combed, sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 53.01 or 53.03
53.08 (4)	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from raw fine animal hair of heading No. 53.02
53.09 (4)	Yarn of horsehair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from raw coarse animal hair of heading No. 53.02 or from raw horsehair of heading No. 05.03
53.10 (4)	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 05.03 and 53.01 to 53.04
53.11 (5)	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 53.01 to 53.05
53.12 (5)	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horsehair		Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 53.02 to 53.05
53.13 (5)	Woven fabrics of horsehair		Manufacture from horsehair of heading No. 05.03
54.03 (4)	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products of heading No. 54.01 or 54.02 neither carded nor combed
54.04 (4)	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 54.01 or 54.02
54.05 (5)	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 54.01 or 54.02
55.05 (4)	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 55.01 or 55.03
55.06 (4)	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 55.01 or 55.03
55.07 (5)	Cotton gauze		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04
55.08 (5)	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04
55.09 (5)	Other woven fabrics of cotton		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.02	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous)		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.03	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.05 (4)	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.06 (4)	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.07 (5)	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)		Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 56.01 to 56.03
57.05 (4)	Yarn of true hemp		Manufacture from raw true hemp
57.06 (4)	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No. 57.03		Manufacture from raw jute or from other raw textile bast fibres of heading No. 57.03
57.07 (4)	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres		Manufacture from raw vegetable textile fibres of heading No. 57.02 or 57.04
57.08	Paper yarn		Manufacture from products of Chapter 47, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, neither carded nor combed
57.09 (5)	Woven fabrics of true hemp		Manufacture from products of heading No. 57.01
57.10 (5)	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fabrics of heading No. 57.03		Manufacture from raw jute or from other raw textile bast fibres of heading No. 57.03
57.11 (5)	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres		Manufacture from materials of heading No. 57.02 or 57.04 or from coir yarn of heading No. 57.07
57.12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn		Manufacture from paper, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste

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RULES OF ORIGIN—ANNEX III
continued

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
58.01 (6)	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 51.01, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04
58.02 (6)	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not)		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 51.01, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 or from coir yarn of heading No. 57.07
58.04 (6)	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton of heading No. 55.08 and fabrics of heading No. 58.05)		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03, 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.05 (6)	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.06 (6)	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.07 (6)	Chenile yarn (including flock chenile yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallised yarn of heading No. 53.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.08 (6)	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.09 (6)	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs		Manufacture in which the value of the product used does not exceed 50% of the value of finished product
59.01 (6)	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.02 (6)	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.03 (6)	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.04 (6)	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp or from coir yarn of heading No. 57.07
59.05 (6)	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp or from coir yarn of heading No. 57.07
59.06 (6)	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp or from coir yarn of heading No. 57.07
59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses		Manufacture from yarn
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials		Manufacture from yarn
59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil		Manufacture either from yarn or from textile fibres
59.10 (6)	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not		Manufacture from yarn
59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods		Manufacture from yarn
59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like		Manufacture from single yarn
59.13 (6)	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.15 (6)	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials		Manufacture from materials of heading Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.16 (6)	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.17 (6)	Textile fabrics and textile articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant		Manufacture from materials of headings Nos. 50.01 to 50.03, 53.01 to 53.05, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04, 56.01 to 56.03 or 57.01 to 57.04 or from chemical products or textile pulp
ex Chapter 60	Knitted and crocheted goods, excluding knitted or crocheted goods obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from natural fibres, carded or combed, from materials of headings Nos. 56.01 to 56.03, from chemical products or textile pulp (6)
ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from yarn (7)
ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, anklesocks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from yarn (7)
ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from yarn (7)

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from yarn (7)
ex 60.06	Other articles, knitted or crocheted, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings), obtained by sewing or by the assembly of pieces of knitted or crocheted goods (cut or obtained directly to shape)		Manufacture from yarn (7)
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, not embroidered		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, embroidered		Manufacture from fabrics, not embroidered, the value of which does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (7)
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs, not embroidered		Manufacture from unbleached single yarn (7) (8) (9)
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs, embroidered		Manufacture from fabrics, not embroidered, the value of which does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (7)
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not embroidered		Manufacture from unbleached single yarn of natural textile fibres or discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, or from chemical products or textile pulp (7) (8)
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, embroidered		Manufacture from fabrics, not embroidered, the value of which does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (7)
61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, not embroidered		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, not embroidered		Manufacture from fabrics, not embroidered, the value of which does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (7)
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the .like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets)		Manufacture from yarn (7) (8)
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets		Manufacture from unbleached yarn of Chapters 50 to 56 (8) (9)
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles; not embroidered		Manufacture from unbleached single yarn (8) (9)
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles; embroidered		Manufacture from fabrics, not embroidered, the value of which does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods		Manufacture from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste (8) (9)
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sun-blinds, tents and camping goods		Manufacture from single unbleached yarn (8) (9)
62.05	Other made-up textile articles (including dress patterns)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	Manufacture from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components, but without outer soles, of any material except metal	
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	Manufacture from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components, but without outer soles, of any material except metal	
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork	Manufacture from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components, but without outer soles, of any material except metal	
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials	Manufacture from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components, but without outer soles, of any material except metal	
65.03	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No. 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed		Manufacture from textile fibres
65.05	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed		Manufacture either from yarn or from textile fibres
66.01	Umbrellas and sun-shades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 70.07	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge worked or engraved) whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of headings Nos. 70.04 to 70.06	
70.08	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of headings Nos. 70.04 to 70.06	

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RULES OF ORIGIN—ANNEX III
continued

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass of headings Nos. 70.04 to 70.06	
71.15	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet-bars (including tinplate bars) of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel	Manufacture from products of heading No. 73.06	
73.08	Iron or steel coils re-rolling	Manufacture from products of heading No. 73.07	
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel	Manufacture from products of heading Nos. 73.07 or 73.08	
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel	Manufacture from products of heading No. 73.07	
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements	Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 73.07 to 73.10, 73.12 or 73.13	
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 73.07 to 73.09 or 73.13	
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 73.07 to 73.09	
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	Manufacture from products of heading No. 73.10	
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bed-plates, ties and other material specialised for joining or fixing rails		Manufacture from products of heading No. 73.06
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits		Manufacture from products of headings Nos. 73.06 and 73.07 or heading No. 73.15 in the forms specified in headings Nos. 73.06 and 73.07
74.03	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper; copper wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished article (3)
74.04	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.05	Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.06	Copper powder and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.08	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.09	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquified gas), of copper, of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.10	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of copper wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.11	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, re-inforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands), of copper wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.12	Expanded metal, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.13	Chain and parts thereof, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.14	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of copper, or of iron or steel with heads of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.15	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of copper; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring-washers, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.16	Springs, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.17	Cooking and heating apparatus of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.18	Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
74.19	Other articles of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
75.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of nickel; nickel wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
75.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of nickel; nickel foil; nickel powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
75.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of nickel; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of nickel		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
75.05	Electro-plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
75.06	Other articles of nickel		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product (3)
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.04	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.20 mm		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.05	Aluminium powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.07	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.08	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangers and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, balustrades, pillars and columns), of aluminium; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.09	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquified gas), of aluminium, of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.10	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including rigid and collapsible tubular containers), of aluminium, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.11	Containers of aluminium for compressed or liquified gas		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.12	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.13	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of aluminium wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.14	Expanded metal, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.15	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
76.16	Other articles of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
77.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of magnesium; magnesium wire; wrought plates, sheets and strip, of magnesium; magnesium foil; raspings and shavings of uniform size, powders and flakes, of magnesium; tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of magnesium; hollow bars of magnesium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
77.03	Other articles of magnesium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
78.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead; lead wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
78.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of lead		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
78.04	Lead foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1,700 kg./m.²; lead powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
78.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of lead; hollow bars and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets, flanges and S-bends)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
78.06	Other articles of lead		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
79.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of zinc; zinc wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
79.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of zinc; zinc foil; zinc powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
79.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of zinc; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
79.05	Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames, and other fabricated building components, of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
79.06	Other articles of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
80.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of tin; tin wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
80.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of tin		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
80.04	Tin foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the

(*continued on next page*)

RULES OF ORIGIN—ANNEX III

continued

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
	other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1 kg./m.²; tin powders and flakes		finished product
80.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of tin; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of tin		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screwdriving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (3)
82.06	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (3)
ex Chapter 84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, excluding refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other) (No. 84.15) and sewing machines, including furniture specially designed for sewing machines (ex No. 84.41)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product (10)
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
ex 84.41	Sewing machines, including furniture for sewing machines		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that: (*a*) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used for the assembly of the head (motor excluded) are originating products, and (*b*) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms are originating products
ex Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment; parts thereof; excluding products of heading No. 85.14 or 85.15		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating material and parts used do not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that: (*a*) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products, and (*b*) the value of the non-originating transistors used does not exceed 3% of the value of the finished product (12)
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radiobroadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that: (*a*) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products, and (*b*) the value of the non-originating transistors used does not exceed 3% of the value of the finished product (12)
Chapter 86	Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings; traffic signalling equipment of all kinds (not electrically powered)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
ex Chapter 87	Vehicles, other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts thereof, excluding products of heading No. 87.09		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
87.09	Motor-cycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
ex Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, excluding products of heading No. 90.05, 90.07, 90.08, 90.12 or 90.26		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing of 'non-originating' goods which does not satisfy the origin condition (3)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (4)
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
ex Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof, excluding products of heading No. 91.04 or 91.08		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
91.04	Other clocks		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
91.08	Clock movements, assembled		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
ex Chapter 92	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic; parts and accessories of such articles; excluding products of heading No. 92.11		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including recordplayers and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that: (*a*) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products, and (*b*) the value of the non-originating transistors used does not exceed 3% of the value of the finished product (12)
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts thereof		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
98.08	Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools; ink-pads, with or without boxes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 98.15	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels		Manufacture from products of heading No. 70.1

List B. Working or processing of non-originating parts or components which does not change their tariff heading but nonetheless allows the product to satisfy the origin conditions.

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (3)
		Incorporation of non-originating materials and parts in boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances etc. of Chapters 84 to 92 and in boilers and radiators of heading No. 73. 37 does not make such products lose their status of originating products, provided that the value of these products, parts and pieces does not exceed 5% of the value of the finished product
ex 25.09	Earth colours, calcined or powdered	Crushing and calcination or powdering of earth colours
ex 25.15	Marble squared by sawing, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Sawing into slabs or sections, polishing, grinding and cleaning of marble, including marble not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, of a thickness exceeding 25 cm
ex 25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental and building stone, squared by sawing, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Sawing of granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other building stone, including such stone not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, of a thickness exceeding 25 cm
ex 25.18	Calcined dolomite; agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite)	Calcination of unworked dolomite
Chapters 28 to 37	Products of the chemical and allied industries	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the finished product
ex Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products with the exception of refined tall oil	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the finished product
ex 38.05	Refined tall oil	Refining of crude tall oil
Chapter 39	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the finished product
ex 40.01	Slabs of crepe rubber for soles	Lamination of crepe sheets of natural rubber
ex 40.07	Rubber thread and cord, textile-covered	Manufacture from rubber thread or cord
ex 41.01	Sheep and lamb skins without the wool	Removing wool from sheep and lamb skins in the wool
ex 41.02	Retanned bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather of heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08	Retanning of bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, not further prepared than tanned
ex 41.03	Retanned sheep and lambskin leather, except leather of heading Nos 41.06 to 41.08	Retanning of sheep and lambskin leather, not further prepared than tanned
ex 41.04	Retanned goat and kid skin leather, except leather of heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08	Retanning of goat and kid skin leather, not further prepared than tanned
ex 41.05	Other kinds of retanned leather, except leather of heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08	Retanning of other kinds of leather, not further prepared than tanned
ex 43.02	Assembled furskins	Bleaching, dyeing, dressing, cutting and assembling of tanned or dressed furskins
ex 50.09 ex 50.10 ex 51.04 ex 53.11 ex 53.12 ex 53.13 ex 54.05 ex 55.07 ex 55.08 ex 55.09 ex 56.07	Printed fabrics	Printing accompanied by finishing operations (bleaching, dressing, drying, steaming, burling, mending, impregnating, sanforising, mercerising) of fabrics the value of which does not exceed 47.5% of the value of the finished product
ex 68.03	Articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate	Manufacture of articles of slate
ex 68.13	Articles of asbestos; articles of mixtures with a basis of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	Manufacture of articles of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos, or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate
ex 68.15	Articles of mica, including bonded mica splittings on a support of paper or fabric	Manufacture of articles of mica
ex 70.10	Cut-glass bottles	Cutting of bottles the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product

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RULES OF ORIGIN—ANNEX III

continued

Customs tariff heading no. (1)	Description (2)	Working or processing required to satisfy the origin condition (3)
ex 70.13	Cut glassware (other than articles of heading No. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses	Cutting of glassware the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 70.20	Articles made from glass fibre	Manufacture from unworked glass fibre
ex 71.02	Precious and semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked precious and semi-precious stones
ex 71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones
ex 71.05	Silver and silver alloys, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought silver and silver alloys
ex 71.05	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought	Alloying or electrolytic separation of unwrought silver and silver alloys
ex 71.06	Rolled silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought rolled silver
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought gold, including platinum-plated gold
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought	Alloying or electrolytic separation of unwrought gold or gold alloys
ex 71.08	Rolled gold on base metal or silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought rolled gold on base metal or silver
ex 71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought platinum or other metals of the platinum group
ex 71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, unwrought	Alloying or electrolytic separation of unwrought platinum or other metals of the platinum group
ex 71.10	Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought rolled platinum or other unwrought platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal
ex 73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel: —in the forms mentioned in heading Nos. 73.07 to 73.13	Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in heading No. 73.06
	—in the forms mentioned in heading No. 73.14	Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in heading No. 73.06 or 73.07
ex 74.01	Unrefined copper (blister copper and other)	Smelting of copper matte
ex 74.01	Refined copper	Fire-refining or electrolytic refining of unrefined copper (blister copper and other), copper waste or scrap
ex 74.01	Copper alloy	Fusion and thermal treatment of refined copper, copper waste or scrap
ex 75.01	Unwrought nickel (excluding electro-plating anodes of heading No. 75.05)	Refining by electrolysis, by fusion or chemically, of nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy
ex 77.04	Beryllium, wrought	Rolling, drawing or grinding of unwrought beryllium the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 81.01	Tungsten, wrought	Manufacture from unwrought tungsten the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 81.02	Molybdenum, wrought	Manufacture from unwrought molybdemum the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 81.03	Tantalum, wrought	Manufacture from unwrought tantalum the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
ex 81.04	Other base metals, wrought	Manufacture from other base metals, unwrought, the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the finished product
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product
ex 84.08	Engines and motors, excluding reaction engines and gas turbines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (11) used are originating products
84.16	Calendering and similar rolling machines (other than metal-working and metal-rolling machines and glass working machines) and cylinders therefore	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 25% of the value of the finished product
ex 84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature, for wood, paper pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing industries	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 25% of the value of the finished product
84.31	Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 25% of the value of the finished product
84.33	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 25% of the value of the finished product
ex 84.41	Sewing machines, including furniture specially designed for sewing machines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 40% of the value of the finished product, and provided that: (*a*) at least 50% of the materials and parts (11) used for assembly of the head (motor excluded) are originiating products, and (*b*) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms are originating products
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of heading Nos. 87.01 to 87.03	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the materials and parts used does not exceed 15% of the value of the finished product
ex 95.01	Articles of tortoise-shell	Manufacture from worked tortoise-shell
ex 95.02	Articles of mother of pearl	Manufacture from worked mother of pearl
ex 95.03	Articles of ivory	Manufacture from worked ivory
ex 95.04	Articles of bone (excluding whalebone)	Manufacture from worked bone (excluding whalebone)
ex 95.05	Articles of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or of other animal carving material	Manufacture from worked horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or other animal carving material
ex 95.06	Articles of vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)	Manufacture from worked vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)
ex 95.07	Articles of jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum	Manufacture from worked jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerchaum
ex 98.11	Smoking pipes, pipe bowls, of wood, root or other materials	Manufacture from roughly shaped blocks

Footnotes to lists A and B

(1) This rule does not apply where the use of maize of the 'zea indurata' type is concerned.

(2) This rule does not apply where fruit juices of pineapple, lime and grapefruit are concerned.

(3) These provisions do not apply where the products are obtained from products which have acquired the status of originating products in accordance with the conditions laid down in List B.

(4) For yarn composed of two or more textile materials, the conditions shown in this list must also be met in respect of each of the headings under which yarns of the other textile materials of which the mixed yarn is composed would be classified. This rule, however, does not apply to any one or more mixed textile materials whose weight does not exceed 10% of the total weight of textile materials incorporated.

(5) For fabrics composed of two or more textile materials, the conditions shown in this list must also be met in respect of each of the headings under which fabric of the other textile materials of which the mixed fabric is composed would be classified. This rule, however, does not apply to any one or more mixed textile materials whose weight does not exceed 10% of the total weight of textile materials incorporated. This percentage shall be increased:

(i) to 20% where the material in question is yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped, falling within headings Nos. ex 51.01 and ex 58.07;

(ii) to 30% where the material in question is yarn of a width not exceeding 5 mm formed of a core consisting either of a thin strip of aluminium or of a film of artificial plastic material whether or not covered with aluminium powder, this core having been inserted and glued by means of a transparent or coloured glue between two films of artificial plastic material.

(6) For products composed of two or more textile materials, the conditions shown in this list must also be met in respect of each of the headings under which products of the other textile materials of which the mixed product is composed would be classified. This rule, however, does not apply to any one or more mixed textile materials whose weight does not exceed 10% of the total weight of textile materials incorporated. This percentage shall be increased:

(i) to 20% where the product in question is yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped, falling within headings Nos. ex 51.01 and ex 58.07;

(ii) to 30% where the product in question is yarn of a width not exceeding 5 mm formed of a core consisting either of a thin strip of aluminium or of a film of artificial plastic material whether or not covered with aluminium powder, this core having been inserted and glued by means of a transparent or coloured glue between two films of artificial plastic material.

(7) Trimmings and accessories used (excluding linings and interlining) which change tariff heading do not remove the originating status of the product obtained if their weight does not exceed 10% of the total weight of all the textile materials incorporated.

(8) These provisions do not apply where the products are obtained from printed fabric in accordance with the conditions shown in List B.

(9) For products obtained from two or more textile materials, this rule does not apply to one or more of the mixed textile materials if its or their weight does not exceed 10% of the total weight of all the textile materials incorporated.

(10) These provisions shall not apply to fuel elements of heading No. 84.59 until December 31, 1977.

(11) In determining the value of products, materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:

(*a*) in respect of originating products, materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;

(*b*) in respect of other products, materials and parts, the provisions of Article 6 of this Protocol determining:

(i) the value of imported products,

(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

(12) This percentage is not cumulative with the 40%.

Annex IV

LIST OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR WHICH THE AGREEMENTS DO NOT SPECIFY ORIGIN RULES

Customs tariff heading no.	Description
ex 27.07	Assimilated aromatic oils as defined in Note 2 to Chapter 27, of which more than 65% by volume distills at a temperature of up to 250°C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzole,) for use as power or heating fuels
27.09 to 27.16	Mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes
ex 29.01	Hydrocarbons: —acyclic —cyclanes and cyclenes, excluding azulenes —benzene, toluene, xylenes for use as power or heating fuels
ex 34.03	Lubricating preparations containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, but not including preparations containing 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals
ex 34.04	Waxes with a basis of paraffin, of petroleum waxes, of waxes obtained from bituminous minerals, of slack wax or of scale wax
ex 38.14	Prepared additives for lubricants

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408) or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and proposed decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft text may be seen on application.

Animal health. The *Journal Officiel* No. C125 dated December 1, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed decision relating to the protection of livestock in the Community against foot and mouth disease. It should be noted that the text of the Decision, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text of the Decision referred to above.

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 2496/72 completes Regulation (CEE) No. 1332/72 in order to fix for 1972-73 the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto for the new Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L270, December 1, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 2521/72 fixes the reference price applicable to mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids. (*Journal Officiel* No. L270, December 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2522/72 fixes the reference prices for sweet oranges. (*Journal Officiel* No. L270, December 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2538/72 fixed the conversion coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of mandarins specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2431/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L272, December 5, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2539/72 fixes the conversion coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of sweet oranges specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2430/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L272, December 5, 1972) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C127 dated December, 5, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 803/68 relating to the customs value of goods. It should be noted that the text of the regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMMISSION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L272 dated December 5, 1972 contains the texts of the following Regulations. The French texts may be seen on application:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2530/72 instituting special measures temporarily applicable to:

a Recruitment of the officials of the European Communities by reason of the accession of new Member States.

b Termination of the duties of the officials of these Communities.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2531/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 260/68 laying down the conditions and procedure for the application of the tax instituted for the benefit of the European Communities.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2532/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 549/69 determining the categories of officials and other servants of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Articles 12, 13 (second para.) and 14 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Communities apply. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L237 dated December 6, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/411/CEE extending until March 31, 1973 at the latest, the application of Decision 70/521/CEE authorising Germany, France and Italy to apply protective measures to intra-Community trade in wines (CTT No. 22.05B) coming from Greece. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

RULES OF COMPETITION: An application was made to the Commission on January 6, 1971 for the negative clearance of an agreement between Pittsburgh Corning Europe of Brussels (ref. IV/26894) and :

a Formica Belgium of Brussels (ref. IV/26876).

b Hertel and Co. of Amsterdam (ref. IV/26892)

concerning the manufacture and sale of cellular glass.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L272 dated December 5, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/403/CEE rejecting the application for negative clearance under Article 85 para. 3 of the Treaty of Rome, and imposing a fine of 100.000 u.a. (units of account) on Pittsburgh Corning Europe SA for committing an infringement under Article 85 para. 1 of the Treaty of Rome.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C111 dated October 21, 1972 contains a notice on the import of Japanese products into the Community coming under the application of the Treaty of Rome. The Commission having observed instances of Japanese industries preparing measures independently and in concert with corresponding European industries, intended to limit import of Japanese products into the Community or to regulate them in another way from the point of view of quantity, prices, quality or any other aspect, considers it necessary to draw the attention of persons concerned to the provisions of Article 85 para. 1 of the Treaty of Rome and recommends the persons concerned to notify such agreements, decisions and practices to the Commission in accordance with Regulation 17.

The French texts of the Decision and notice referred to above may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

'£300 million annual market for equipment and services on UK Continental Shelf'

AN average annual market of £300 million for equipment and services will be provided on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf, according to estimates in the IMEG report due to be published in the near future, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, said in London on December 13.

The Minister, speaking at a Conference on North Sea oil organised jointly by the *Financial Times* and the *Petroleum Times*, added: 'But the United Kingdom Continental Shelf is only part of the market. As worldwide oil reserves on land become exhausted hydrocarbon exploration and development is increasingly offshore. IMEG estimate the annual market at £150 million a year in the rest of Europe and £880 million a year, outside Europe.

'Thus there will be large and growing opportunities for British exports once British industry has built up the necessary facilities and know-how in the North Sea which is one of the most difficult areas of the world where oil is currently being sought.'

The Minister went on: 'The market affects a wide range of industries, with steel the most important single requirement. A production platform in the north sector of the North Sea may require over 20,000 tons of steel. Even if concrete platforms are developed the amount of steel required (for reinforcing them and for the platform modules) will not be significantly reduced.

'In addition substantial quantities of steel are required for pipelines, well casing and other items and the British steel industry has secured substantial orders for materials and equipment.'

On the shipbuilding aspects, Mr. Chataway said: 'British yards built no less than 12 mobile platforms (£30 million) in the 1960's but few of these proved profitable for the yards and none are at present under construction here. The Marathon Manufacturing Company are to build platforms at Clydebank and the first plate of the first platform will be laid next Friday (December 15). The position on supply vessels is somewhat better. Since 1965, 26 (£15 million) have been built in United Kingdom yards and eight are now on order. This is a large market which could well treble in size by 1985. It is highly competitive but British yards should be well placed to obtain order which will benefit from the Home Credit Scheme which applies to ships and mobile offshore installations (and also, during 1972–4, from tapering production grants).

Offshore contracting

'The importance of British firms acquiring expertise in offshore contracting depends not only on the size of the contracts—a single production platform in the north of the North Sea may cost as much as £40 million—but also on the opportunities that will follow for the supply of British components.

'British industry played little or no part in the manufacture and erection of fixed platforms in the gas fields. They were reluctant to tender since they could see no continuing home demand to justify entering the expensive new and specialised field.

'They have however already taken advantage of the new opportunities offered by the oil discoveries either as individual units or by joint ventures with experienced foreign firms. One production platform for the North Sea has recently been completed and four others are currently on order in the United Kingdom.

Scope for more business

'The oil companies' requirements cover an enormous variety of manufacturing and service industries—electrical generating plant, mechanical equipment, pumps, valves and compressors, and supporting services such as engineering work, helicopters, diving and catering.

'British firms are doing substantial business in many of these sectors. Gas turbines and electrical generating plant manufacturers have seized the opportunities very well. In the less publicised and less glamorous fields of pumps and valves, over 90 per cent of Shell/Esso's Auk platform business should go to United Kingdom firms. This shows what can be done, but there is still scope for much more business for British firms who can meet the oil companies' requirements.'

On the Government's role in North Sea exploitation, Mr. Chataway said: 'We must weigh up the various objectives to improve our energy supply position and our balance of payments, to ensure that the exploitation of our national resources brings a proper return to the national exchequer and to secure the optimum benefits for British industry (including the British oil industry) and employment, and frame and carry out our policies accordingly.

'It is essential to get the right balance between the share that the country as a whole should enjoy from the exploitation of this national asset and the share required to provide the incentive and reward to those who risk their capital and deploy their skills in finding the oil and bringing it ashore.

'Initially, priority had to be given to encouraging the oil companies to come and explore; until substantial resources had been located the other benefits would be minimal.

Opportunities for UK firms

'With the discovery of substantial quantities of oil the situation has changed. The potential benefits for British industry can now be assessed. That is why we commissioned the IMEG Report. It is essential that British industry is given full and fair opportunity to compete for orders and we have been laying considerable stress on this in our discussions with the oil companies.

'In allocating future licences we shall take account of the performance of the oil companies in this respect although the ultimate decision must of course rest with the oil companies themselves. We are currently working out, in consultation with

them, arrangements for quarterly returns of orders placed.

'Where they are not placed in the United Kingdom we are asking the companies to tell us why and we are also asking for a forecast of their likely purchases in the six months ahead. There will follow discussions with the individual operators to elucidate any problems that arise so that we shall be better equipped to assess what needs to be done and to provide help in appropriate cases.'

Government financial aid

Referring to forms of Government assistance, Mr. Chataway said:

'The most significant forms of such assistance concern investment. Free depreciation and Regional Development Grants, for example, are available to any company which can meet the criteria laid down. In other cases the assistance will be selective, for example when the proposal is to develop and create a new industry.

'In the North Sea, where the investment could be very large and the work at the frontiers of existing technology, selective assistance will be particularly appropriate. Some companies are concerned about the risk involved in investing without an assurance of orders while the offshore operators are naturally unwilling to place an order until they are satisfied that the contractor is capable of fulfilling it.

'In such cases the Government is prepared to consider sharing the risk by contributing part of the cost and to look to recovery of its contribution by a levy on sales. We shall need to satisfy ourselves that the project is a viable one. Within the Industrial Development Executive of DTI the Industrial Development Unit is available to help in appraising, negotiating and monitoring particular projects.

'In the initial stages, three main questions are involved. Is there a big enough market and are there good prospects of getting remunerative orders? Will there be adequate financial resources? Will there be adequate managerial and technical resources?

'In offshore development, where so much of the experience exists in overseas companies, there will be a strong case for joint ventures and partnerships.'

Meeting the challenge

The Minister went on: 'Of course there is a limit to what the Government can do. We stand ready to help but initiative, enterprise and aggressive salesmanship must come from industry itself. Price is of great importance but in many cases will not be the prime consideration.

'The oil companies are working with a highly dangerous commodity in an unfriendly environment with a very short season using very expensive equipment. They are therefore greatly concerned with safety—the physical safety of the people concerned and the financial safety of their investment. Before placing a contract they need to be satisfied that the goods will be up to the specification and will be delivered on time and that servicing and back-up facilities will be readily available whenever it is needed.

'British firms which can meet that challenge have the prospect of supplying one of the fastest growing and most advanced markets in the world.'

Referring earlier in his speech to the benefits so far achieved, Mr. Chataway said:

'British industry has already benefited more than many critics have suggested although a great deal remains to be done. Since 1964 oil companies have spent some £450–500 million in the United Kingdom sector of the Continental Shelf. About half of this was paid to firms resident in the United Kingdom (including foreign-owned firms). In the last year a number of very large orders have been placed.

'The indications are that about 60 per cent or more of the materials and equipment for these will be manufactured in this country although the overall position is by no means as good because goods and services supplied for exploration activities tend to come from overseas. BP have told us that for their Forties Field project about 70 per cent of the expenditure on labour will be for British labour.

Jobs for Scotland

'It is estimated that some 2,500 people in Scotland are currently employed on various activities connected with the exploitation of North Sea oil. Since companies are still formulating their plans any estimate of future jobs which will arise from those activities must be subject to appreciable margins of error.

'But known expansion is expected to create a further 7,500 jobs in Scotland over the next three or four years. This figure could increase substantially. In the Northern region of England some 1,500 jobs have already been created with a further 1,500 likely in the next two or three years.'

Note

The Government commissioned last May a study by the International Management and Engineering Group of Britain Limited into the potential benefits to British industry arising from offshore developments. The report was received at the end of September and the recommendations are being studied.

A great deal of work has gone into the report and the large amount of factual material will be of considerable value in enabling individual firms and industries to assess the size and nature of the market opportunities open to them.

Portskewett nuclear power station planning consent

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consultation with the Welsh Office, has given his consent to the Central Electricity Generating Board's application for a new 1,300 MW nuclear power station with an advanced gas-cooled reactor on the Severn Estuary at Portskewett in Monmouthshire.

The Secretary of State's consent, which follows a hearing of objections in June 1971, does not carry with it approval to construct: under the procedure announced last June, planning consents for new power stations are issued as soon as it is established that the proposed site and station are acceptable on planning, environmental and safety grounds. Before building can begin the CEGB will need to obtain the approval of the Government to the capital investment required for construction of the station.

The Board applied for consent to construct the station in February 1970. The proposal received the approval of the local planning authority, but there were several individual objections on grounds of safety and loss of amenity, and objections from Portskewett Parish Council. The Board had made a Compulsory Purchase Order to which one tenant farmer objected.

A hearing of objections was held in June 1971. In his report the Inspector concluded that the proposed site was very suitable technically and that the effect of the station on amenity would to some extent be alleviated by tree planting and landscaping. He recommended that consent be given, the Order be confirmed and that the objections on safety grounds be considered by the Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations. The Chief Inspector has considered those objections and has confirmed that the site is acceptable under the terms of the present Government siting policy.

The Inspectors' recommendations were under consideration

(continued on next page)

NUCLEAR POWER STATION

continued

when, on June 16, 1972, the Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, announced in Parliament the new procedure for the issue of consents for major power stations. Past delays in announcing decisions on the CEGB's applications had prolonged public uncertainty in the localities of proposed sites and prevented the CEGB going ahead with essential pre-construction planning and site preparation work.

Under the new procedure planning consents will not by themselves permit the CEGB to order power stations for the approved sites; final Government approval to investment in and hence to build power stations will still be required and this will be determined in the context of the Government's consideration of the CEGB's annual capital investment programme.

If, in the light of the progress of development and design of reactor systems, the Board wish to construct another type of reactor than an AGR at Portskewett they will have to apply to the Secretary of State for a fresh consent and nuclear licence.

Crude oil pipeline authorised

BURMAH Oil Trading Ltd. have been authorised under the Pipelines Act 1962 to construct a crude oil pipeline from Tranmere to Ellesmere Port.

An authorisation for the first 4½ miles from Tranmere was issued in April 1972 to enable construction work to be co-ordinated with other work for local pipelines in the area. The pipeline will convey crude oil from Burmah's storage installation adjacent to the Tranmere Oil Jetty to their Ellesmere Port Refinery. It will be 16-inch diameter and approximately 15 miles long.

Consent to construct gas-turbine generating station at Willesden

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to construct a 150 MW gas turbine generating station at Taylors Lane, Willesden. It will be on the site of the existing station at Taylors Lane.

Gas-turbine generating stations have the advantage of a rapid starting-up and are most useful in meeting peak load demands. They are designed to use light fuel-oil of low sulphur-content. No objections were received from the public in response to the advertisement of these proposals which were approved by the local planning authority (Greater London Council) subject to conditions acceptable to the CEGB.

Purchase Tax: Exempt Drugs and Medicines

THE Treasury have made an Order under Section 2(3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963 entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order 1972 which came into operation on December 9. The Order consolidates the list of drugs and medicines which were free of purchase tax on November 15, 1972.

The consolidated list supersedes the existing list shown in the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Order 1971, which is cancelled by the new Order, and it includes the items subsequently exempted by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under Section 17(3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963; that is the items listed in Directions made by the Commissioners up to and including their Purchase Tax (No. 5) Direction 1972. The Order does not exempt any additional substances or cancel any existing exemption.

Copies of the Order, published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1745, are obtainable (price 13½p, by post 16p) from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, WC1, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Furniture manufacturer plans major expansion at Aycliffe

THE Department of Trade and Industry announced that the English Industrial Estates Corporation are in the final stages of negotiating a new project for R. W. Toothill Ltd. Some six acres of land on the Aycliffe Industrial Estate are being leased to the company who are carrying out a modernisation and expansion programme. R. W. Toothill Ltd., will construct some 90,000 square feet of new factory space, and it is envisaged that the project will ultimately lead to the employment of an additional 160 people, 120 of whom will be men. The factory is planned to be in production by August 1973.

Grants for fishing vessels

THE Fishing Vessels (Acquisition and Improvements) (Grants) (Amendment) Scheme 1972 (HMSO, price 3p) was laid before Parliament on December 13 which provides for the payment of capital grants for the acquisition and improvement of fishing vessels if applications are approved before January 1, 1974. It amends the present Scheme, under which grant can only be paid on applications which are approved before January 1, 1973.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
November 14, 1972		
980,364	Zachry Brierley	Machine tools
1,193,236	Zachry Brierley	Cutting tool
1,183,689	International Standard Electric Corporation	Ciphering and deciphering system
1,217,425	International Standard Electric Corporation	Data processing system
1,240,726	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electrical socket connector
1,251,684	Societe d'Etudes et de Developpment des Aeroglisseurs Marins Terrestres et Amphibies S.E.D.A.M.	Improvements in Hovercrafts
1,273,924	Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	Superconductors
November 17, 1972		
1,153,987	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella S. A.)	Rolling bearings
1,238,665	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella S. A.)	Journal rolling bearing
1,154,336	Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine	Method and apparatus for washing and grading swarf, for use in the mining or the mineral-oil industry
1,212,431	P. Ferrero & C S. p. A.	Container for accommodating edible items for individual removal
1,259,470	Orszagos Gumüpari Vallalat	Process for increasing the adhesiveness for fabrics with respect to rubber
1,274,301	Esso Research and Engineering Company	Asphaltic binders

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the items in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11

Prices standstill

A question on action intended to ensure that wholesalers and retailers passed on, in full, price reductions arising from price fluctuations due to seasonal or external causes, was answered by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, who said: 'We are watching the situation carefully and will be ready to take up, with importers, manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers, cases where reductions seem justified for these reasons and such action has not already been taken.'

Answering a question on action being taken to prevent increases in cash margins during the standstill period by wholesalers and retailers, Sir Geoffrey said that the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act gave the Government full powers to prevent unjustified price rises during the standstill period. Where there was evidence of an unreasonable increase in cash margins the Government would be prepared to take appropriate action.

Sir Geoffrey told a Member who asked what applications he had had from the paper industry and the paper processing industry for price increases under the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act to make provision for cover against Scandinavian raw material price increases due to the floating of the £ sterling and other causes, that nine applications had been received from paper manufacturers and 12 applications from paper processors. 'These are being considered by my Department,' he said.

Aid to industries

The following information was given by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who was asked to specify, and break down into its component parts, the amount of Government aid provided to, respectively, the machine tool and shipbuilding industries for each year since and including 1968.

EEC designations of central and non-central areas

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked what progress had been made in discussions with the European Economic Community on the designation of central and non-central areas. 'Substantive discussion is for the first half of next year,' he replied.

Recycling waste materials

A Member asked what steps the Government was taking to encourage the recycling of waste industrial products in order to avoid pollution of the environment and the continuity of industrial processing. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, replied: 'In making clear to industry the importance it attaches to the reclamation and recycling of waste industrial products the Government emphasises both economic and environmental considerations. These are reflected in its research programmes.'

Financial assistance to hovercraft industry

Several questions were asked on Government financial assistance to the hovercraft industry. Mr. Grant replied that financial assistance to the hovercraft industry since its inception had taken a variety of forms. Loans had been given by the National Research Development Corporation; investment grants for craft and prototypes had been available under the Industrial Development Act 1966; direct aid had been given under the Science and Technology Act 1965. Indirect aid, the total value of which could not be quantified, had been given by means of the purchase of craft by DTI for evaluation and research, intra-mural studies carried out by Government Research Establishments, Defence contracts and an advanced factory given rent-free for five years under the Local Employment Act.

Mr. Grant continued: 'The purposes for which aid has been given vary according to the source and the Act invoked. Loans given by NRDC constitute launching aid; investment grants and local employment assistance serve their particular purposes as defined in the Acts; R & D contracts are placed to ensure preliminary research and further development.

'Government expenditure in the field of research and development to date is about £12 million and is continuing. The current programme, as announced in the House last March, was designed to develop and improve the existing craft all of which were then being produced in the Solent area.

'Firms now in production or with production facilities are the British Hovercraft Corporation Ltd. (BHC), Cushioncraft Ltd., Hovermarine Transport Ltd. (HTL), and Vosper Thornycroft Ltd., all in the Southampton/Isle of Wight area; Sealand Hovercraft Ltd. is in Millom, Cumberland.

'Craft manufactured by these companies are:

Cushioncraft	—	CC7
BHC	—	SRN4, SRN6, BH7
HTL	—	HM2, Hovercat
Vosper Thornycroft	—	VT1
Sealand	—	SH2

'There are at least four types of light hovercraft either in production or being custom built, ie Hovercat, SH2, Skima, made by Pindair, and Cyclone, made by Light Hovercraft. £34,000 was spent on contracts with two firms not now in existence. One R & D project was discontinued after approximately £50,000 had been spent with a number of firms.'

Imports of coking coal

Asked how much coking coal had been imported into the United Kingdom over the last 12 months; and what was its cost, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, replied: '1.1 million metric tonnes valued at £12.2 million cif in the year ended October 1972.'

Runways at London Airport

A Member asked whether the cross-runway at London Airport was being used more frequently and for what reason; and whether a direction would be issued to the British Airports Authority that they should take steps to see that aircraft using it did not fly unnecessarily low in order to reduce nuisance from noise over Harrow. Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, said: 'Recent prevalence of strong cross-winds has, for safety reasons, required aircraft landing at Heathrow to use Runway 05/23 for long periods but the position should improve with a return to more normal conditions. This runway is used only for about 3 per cent of the time in a typical year. The British Airports Authority are not responsible for the way in which aircraft are operated. Aircraft on approach to land are held by Air Traffic Control as high as possible for as long as possible and use a 3° glide-slope on final descent to the runway.'

Manchester Airport

Mr. Onslow was asked whether more long-distance international flights would be encouraged to use Manchester Airport as an

(continued on next page)

EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER GOVERNMENT AID PROVIDED TO THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

£'000

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 (Estimated)
The £16m Public Sector Accelerated and Additional Order Scheme	—	—	—	—	8,000
Industrial Reorganisation Corporation (Loans and Shareholdings)	—	3,750	2,050	—	—
Industrial support and development contracts	2,224	1,789	1,754	759	300
	2,224	5,539	3,804	759	8,300

Note: The Table does not include Government supported assistance given in the normal course of business by the Sponsorship Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Science Research Council, the National Engineering Laboratory, the Machine Tool Industry Research Association, the Production Engineering Research Association and the Welding Institute, where the relevant figures are not readily available. Nor does it include the IRC £10m revolving facility to British Leyland Motor Corporation aimed at stimulating investment in the machine tool industry.

ASSISTANCE TO THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY 1968-72

£'000

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
14,426	17,151	10,755	12,906	15,193

Notes: 1 Figures are given for financial year ending March 31.
2 Figures for current financial year (1972-73) are given to November 30, 1972.

PARLIAMENT
continued

ultimate destination; whether steps would be taken to encourage the use of Manchester Airport for services operating to and from the continent to the Republic of Ireland and the American continent, and what was overall strategy in relation to the diversion of air traffic to modern provincial airports within 200 miles of London. Mr. Onslow answered: 'The provision of air services on particular routes is in the first instance a matter for the commercial decision of the airlines. Their proposals are, in the case of British operators, subject to the grant of a licence by the Civil Aviation Authority and, in the case of foreign operators, to their having appropriate operating rights. The Policy Guidance which my right hon. Friend gave the Authority requires it to take account of the contribution which international and domestic air services may make to regional economic and social development.'

Air traffic movements at airports

Answering a question on the growth in air traffic and passenger numbers at Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Manchester Airports, respectively, between 1967 and 1971, inclusive, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, gave the following information:

	Air Transport Movements (thousands)			
	Heathrow	Gatwick	Luton	Manchester
1967	221	37	8	36
1968	229	38	10	37
1969	236	49	18	36
1970	246	54	22	40
1971	249	64	28	42
	Terminal Passengers (millions)			
1967	12.4	2.0	0.4	1.4
1968	13.2	2.1	0.7	1.5
1969	14.1	3.0	1.5	1.5
1970	15.4	3.7	2.0	1.8
1971	16.1	4.7	2.7	2.1

Marine technology

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked what future the Marine Technology Support Unit had under the new arrangements for ship and marine technology in the DTI, that the Marine Technology Support Unit was continuing to carry out its present tasks but these were likely to be modified to meet the developing needs of the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board and Industry.

Chrysler Corporation

Mr. Chataway was asked if steps would be taken to ensure that the structure of manufacture and employment involving the British workers of the Chrysler Corporation were not radically changed following the acquisition by the company of the minority British shareholding. He said: 'The Chrysler Corporation has assured the Government that it has every intention of continuing the operations of Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. in manufacturing vehicles for the British market and for export, and of utilising as fully as possible its extensive plants in the United Kingdom. The Corporation has also confirmed that the remaining undertakings given in its letter to the Minister of Technology dated January 16, 1967, where still applicable, will remain in force.'

Mr. Chataway was also asked if the proposed acquisition by the Chrysler Corporation of the minority shares belonging to British shareholders in the British Chrysler Company, would be vetoed. 'No, Sir,' he replied. 'In view of the undertakings given to successive Governments by the Chrysler Corporation, the Corporation quite properly approached the Department seeking a release only from the undertaking given in Para (vi) of its letter to the Minister of Technology dated January 16, 1967, to enable it to acquire the remaining minority shareholdings in Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. The Government has agreed to release the Corporation from this undertaking, subject to the necessary exchange control consent being obtained.'

Industry Act

Asked how many claims for operation grant were outstanding when the Industry Act became operative, Mr. Grant said that on August 9, 1972 when the Industry Act came into force, 68 applications for operational grant were under consideration.

Advance factories

Mr. Grant was asked what tests or requirements were necessary before a company was given a five year rent-free tenancy of an advance factory by the DTI. He answered: 'Five year rent-free periods could be considered before March 22, 1972 for new incoming projects in the Special Development Areas, subject to the provision of sufficient new employment. The appropriate Industrial Estates Corporation, as landlord of an advance factory, would also have to be satisfied at the time of the applicant's financial standing.'

Industrial development grants

Mr. Chataway was asked how many applications for industrial development grants submitted to his department prior to October 1970 remained outstanding; how many had been refused; what was the total value; how many new jobs were involved; and what were the regional figures. He said that about 430,000 applications for investment grant were received prior to October 1970 in respect of expenditure amounting to about £6,750 million. The precise statistical information requested was not available but it was estimated that relatively few of these older applications remained under negotiation.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Anglo-Eire Free Trade Agreement

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to list the provisions of the Anglo-Eire Free Trade Agreement still operating as originally agreed, and to list those which had been changed consequent on European Economic Community entry. He said: 'The Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement is operating substantially in its original form. There have been certain minor evolutionary changes but none consequent upon the signing of the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Communities by the UK and the Republic of Ireland. Asked when discussions were last held with the Government of the Irish Republic under the Anglo-Eire Free Trade Agreement; and what topics were included on the agenda, Sir Geoffrey said: 'The last discussions were held between officials of both Governments in Dublin in May, when the review of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area held under Article I(5) of the Agreement was completed. These discussions concerned difficulties in specific industries in the Irish Republic. Details of the outcome of these discussions were published in full on page 437 of *Trade and Industry* dated June 8, 1972, a copy of which is available in the House of Commons Library.' No arrangements to integrate the Anglo-Eire Free Trade Agreement into the transitional arrangements for entry into the European Economic Community, were necessary, Sir Geoffrey said in reply to another question. Under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC, the tariff provisions of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement may be continued during the transitional period. The agricultural provisions would largely be overtaken at the outset of the transitional period, when both parties adopted the Common Agricultural Policy. Other provisions of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement would progressively be subsumed during the transition to full customs union with the enlarged Community.

Steel prices

Mr. Walker was asked to make a statement on the outcome of his discussions with the representatives of the European Commission on pricing policies for steel after January 1. He said: 'The standstill will continue to apply to steel prices but I would expect UK steel producers to adopt the ECSC basing points price system as soon as the standstill ends. We have made clear to the European Commission our intention to do everything possible to conform with the requirements of the ECSC Treaty.' In answer to a request for a statement regarding the impact of the standstill on British Steel Corporation pricing after January 1, 1973, Mr. Walker said: 'The standstill will continue to apply to steel prices but I would expect UK steel producers to adopt the ECSC basing points price system as soon as the standstill ends. We have made clear to the European Commission our intention to do everything possible to conform with the requirements of the ECSC Treaty.'

Publication of price movements

Asked to list the places where the Government published details about price movements, Sir Geoffrey Howe named the following publications:

Monthly

Index of Retail Prices—*Department of Employment Gazette* and *Monthly Digest of Statistics*

Index numbers of wholesale prices—*Trade and Industry* and *Monthly Digest of Statistics*

Index numbers of agricultural prices—*Monthly Digest of Statistics, Agricultural Statistics, UK.*

Quarterly

Index of new house prices—*Monthly Bulletin of Construction Statistics* and *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

Annually

Index numbers of wholesale prices—*Annual Abstract of Statistics*

Average indices and prices of selected commodities—*Trade and Industry, Annual Abstract of Statistics*

Index of retail prices—*Annual Abstract of Statistics, Social Trends*

Index of new house prices—*Social Trends*

Index numbers of agricultural prices—*Annual Abstract of Statistics.*

British Steel Corporation

Mr. Emery was asked to list those companies which were formerly included in the operations of the British Steel Corporation but which are now privately owned; and to state the nature and the amount of public money they are receiving. Mr. Emery answered: 'In pursuance of my right hon. Friend's statement of June 28, 1971, the British Steel Corporation have disposed to private interests of assets relating to forging, tool steel, tool steel-making and brickmaking. These transactions have been conducted on a normal commercial basis between the parties without government intervention and no inducements in the form of public money are involved.'

Grants to foreign-owned companies

Mr. Grant was asked under what provisions of the Industry Act the DTI was able to make grants and loans and to afford facilities to help foreign-owned companies located in the United

Kingdom, especially in the ball bearing industry. 'Foreign-owned companies may be eligible for assistance under Parts I, II and III of the Industry Act, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the conditions laid down for the various types of assistance,' he replied.

Edinburgh Airport

Mr. Heseltine was asked to make an immediate statement on the direct effects of found structural faults in the taxiway at Edinburgh Airport, and on the effect the delay in announcing a decision on the new estimated £9 million extension to the runway and terminal buildings would have on work required to be done to bring the taxiway into commission. He said: 'I understand from the BAA that a 2,400 ft. section of the taxiway has had to be closed because of structural failure. It follows that there will be some delay at busy periods. My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State will announce his decision on the BAA planning application in the near future and the nature and timing of remedial works on the existing taxiway will be decided in the light of that decision.'

Financial assistance for industrial development

Mr. Grant was asked on how many occasions the Local Employment Act Financial Advisory Committee had failed to give a direct answer on claims for financial assistance referred to them by the DTI in each of the last three years; and what subsequent steps were normally adopted. Mr. Grant answered: 'None. But on occasion a final recommendation to the Department may be deferred pending receipt of further information from the applicant.' Mr. Grant was also asked to state the net present value basis of financial aids to companies in manufacturing and services which were located in development areas compared with those operating prior to June 1970. Mr. Grant gave the information set out in the following table for both plant and machinery and industrial buildings. He said that since the discounted value for industry's investment projects would vary according to the mix of plant and buildings in each project, the table also contained for illustration a typical example. The table should be read in conjunction with the notes appended.

TABLE COMPARING THE NET PRESENT VALUE OF GRANTS AND TAX SAVINGS FROM CAPITAL ALLOWANCES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF COST OF INVESTMENT, FOR THE PRE-OCTOBER 27, 1970 SYSTEM AND THE NEW (POST-MARCH 1972) SYSTEM

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

	Pre-October 1970 System	New System
New plant and machinery only (1):		
Eligible for investment grant under pre-October 1970 system	49.8-52.4(2)	52.9
Ineligible for investment grant under pre-October 1970 system (3)	26.4-29.6	33.9
Secondhand plant and machinery	26.4-29.6	33.9
Industrial buildings only:		
If ineligible for Local Employment Act grant	24.9	43.9
Attracting a full LEA grant	41.4	43.9
Attracting a full higher LEA grant	48.0	43.9
A typical industrial investment project containing both plant and machinery and industrial buildings (4):		
No LEA grant	44.8-46.9	51.1
Full LEA grant	48.1-50.2	51.1
Full higher LEA grant	49.4-51.5	51.1

(1) Excluding motor cars, ships, computers and assets used in scientific research, for which there were or are special arrangements.

(2) Where a range of figures is given, they relate to the lowest (15 per cent) and highest (25 per cent) of the old writing down allowances. There was an intermediate rate of 20 per cent, but the average rate was between 16 per cent and 17 per cent so the *lower* net present value figure is more typical.

(3) This item provides, *inter alia*, a comparison of the value of grants and allowances to firms whose activities can be broadly described as service industry.

(4) The ratio of plant to buildings is 4 : 1 which is about the average for investment by manufacturing industry in 1970. It has been assumed, for illustrative purposes, that the plant element qualified for both investment grants (pre-October 1970 system) and regional development grants (new system).

Assumptions:

i Rate of discount 10 per cent.

ii 21-month delay for tax; 12-month delay for investment grants and LEA grants; 6-month delay for regional development grants.

iii Firms have sufficient profit to take advantage of tax allowance as early as possible (but see Note C below).

iv Life of assets: industrial buildings in excess of 22 years; plant and machinery 10 years (if written down at 25 per cent) or 20 years (if written down at 15 per cent). The undepreciated balance on plant and machinery taken as a balancing allowance.

v All assets brought into use in the year when expenditure was incurred in their purchase.

vi Grants and allowances at the rates in force at the end of the pre-October 1970 system. For this reason, figures for both systems are calculated with Corporation Tax at 40 per cent. During most of the time the pre-October 1970 system operated (ie in respect of expenditure incurred between January 17, 1966 and October 26, 1970 inclusive) Corporation Tax was at 42½ per cent or 45 per cent.

Notes: Significant differences between incentives systems not reflected in the table.

(a) The comparison is in terms of grants and taxation allowances in respect of capital expenditure on new buildings and new plant and machinery. No account is taken of other forms of assistance available under the old and new systems. These include, under the old system, loans and removal grants which were available in the development areas; and under the new system, selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act which is available on a wider basis than hitherto throughout the assisted areas and which includes loans, removal grants and interest relief grants for projects providing additional employment.

(b) Differences between the range of assets qualifying for grants and depreciation allowances. Normally only projects which provided additional employment in the assisted areas qualified for LEA grants which were reduced if the employment to be provided was insufficient to justify grant of the full amount; the new regional development grants are not linked to employment. More plant and machinery attracts the 100 per cent first year allowance (free depreciation) under the later system than qualified for investment grant (eg plant used in the service industries and, in the manufacturing industries, office machinery, welfare and canteen equipment). There are also differences in the range of plant and machinery qualifying for investment grants in the pre-October 1970 system and qualifying for regional development grants under the new system.

(c) Difference in offset of capital allowances. The net present value of allowances is reduced if firms are unable, because of insufficient current profits, to claim their benefit at the earliest possible moment. To ease this position, the 100 per cent first year allowance for plant and machinery in excess of current year profits may now be carried back against Corporation Tax profits of the previous three years. This provision was not available under the pre-October 1970 system.

(d) It should also be noted that the table does not take account of assistance available to specific industries only or of assistance available through such bodies as the Development Commission and Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Hints to business men

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146.

Mr. Grant also gave the following information in answer to a question on the total amount expended in grant aid towards industrial development in each of the development areas to June 30 in each year from 1967 to 1972; and the estimated amount for 1972-73. Mr. Grant gave the table below which gives the nearest approximation.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF GRANTS TO INDUSTRY

Table A. 1966/7-1971/72 (a and b)

Development Area	1966/67 (£m)	1967/68 (£m)	1968/69 (£m)	1969/70 (£m)	1970/71 (£m)	1971/72 (£m) Assistance excluding Investments Grants (c)	1971/72 (£m) Investment Grants (c)
Scottish	11.1	49.8	62.3	74.1	75.9	10.5	
Welsh	1.8	22.4	37.4	39.4	47.6	6.2	
Northern	7.4	62.9	62.1	72.9	75.4	13.6	
Merseyside	7.2	36.2	48.4	56.9	64.5	4.9	
South West	0.4	2.2	4.2	4.9	6.9	1.0	
All areas							179
Total	27.9	173.5	214.4	248.2	270.3	215.2	

Notes:

(a) The figures in the table cover the following items: offers* of grants under the Local Employment Act; total investment grants paid in development areas, ie not the regional differential element; and grants made by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. It excludes grants which are available to specific industries only.

*(b) Figures on a development area basis are not readily available for *payments* of grant under the Local Employment Act for all of the years requested, and therefore *offers* of grant are included in the figures.

(c) Investment grants paid at the development area rate in 1971/72 amounted to some £179 million and further grants at the standard rate were made in respect of computers, and of plant hired out for use in construction and civil engineering, but no breakdown is available in the form requested.

Table B. Estimated Expenditure in 1972/73

Information on estimated expenditure in 1972/73 for individual development areas is not available. The latest estimate of expenditure in all development areas is as follows:

	(£m)
Residual Payments of Grants under the Local Employment Acts	42.5 (1)
Investment Grants	140 (2)
Regional Development Grants	25
Grants under Section 7 of the Industry Act (ie grants for interest relief and the cost of removals)	0.1
Highlands and Islands Development Board	0.4
	208.0

Notes:

(1) The figure relates to estimates of *payments* and therefore is not strictly comparable with the figures included in Table A.

(2) The total amount of investment grants expected to be paid in development areas is shown, not just the preferential element applicable to development areas; regional development grants are, of course, available only in the assisted areas.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,058	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	123	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	141	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	151	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,042	299	743
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	151	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	120	116	140	145	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	297	113	184
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	361	177	184
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	76	184
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	139††	167	−154	−110	−6	−29	38	−125	163
2nd qtr	125	126	144	125 ††	185	−86	−142	−5	31	84	−75	159
3nd qtr				122 p††	170 p		−109 p	3 p	−24 p	−106	−280	174
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	−0.3	+2.6	+2.3	..	+6 2							
on a year earlier	+1.8	+5.9	+3.1	..	+5.8							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages									at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4 282	4,362
1967	113.9	114.2	101.1	93.1	119.4	2.5	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	2.2	174	120	130
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1970 3rd qtr	124.5	127.4	104.0	93	141.1	6 9	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	2.5	185	175	178
4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	128 9	129.5	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	216 r
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	192	214
Mar	126.6	129.1	106.2	116	160.3	7.6	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	3.9	126	199	219
Apr	127.8	129.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	139.6	129.9	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	215 r
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	215 r
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0†	803	3.5	140	209	196
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	137	184
Sep	130.8	132.3	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106 8	812	3.6	151	230	262
Oct	132.7	134.0	112.3	150 p	168.7	7.9	144,8 p	148.2 p	107.6 p	774	3.4	165	254 p	262 p
Nov							146.4 p	149,2 p		756 p	3.3 p	180 p	243 p	261 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+ 3.3	+2.1		+4.7	+2.1	..	−2.7		+16.3	+27.6	+31.9
on a year earlier	+4.5	+4.8	+6.2	+22.5	+7.1		+8.2	+6.0	..	−3.9		+40.2	+15.6	+32.9

(††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in *Trade and Industry*, Volume 7, No. 11, June 15, 1972.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31 1972 = 100 (§) On a balance of payments basis

Value of trade in November

Summary

General assessment. In November, the current account of the balance of payments was in deficit. The surplus on invisibles continued at an estimated monthly rate of over £50 million, but this was more than offset by a deficit on visible trade of £81 million, seasonally adjusted. Imports were high; exports, to some extent, continued to reflect a recovery from the dock strike.

Exports. The value of exports in November was £868 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. Exports to Western Europe eased back slightly from the high levels of September and October when there was considerable making good of the backlog; in contrast exports to distant markets were, in general, raised probably reflecting a longer recovery period than closer markets.

Note: In arriving at the export figure for November the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary (see Note 1(e)).

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Between the first half of this year and the five-monthly period July-November, the value of exports increased on average by 3 per cent—exports to Western Europe grew by 11 per cent—indicating that the trend had begun to move upward.

Imports. The value of imports in November on a balance of payments basis was £949 million, seasonally adjusted. This figure suggests a continuation of strong growth of imports as the home economy expands. It may also be that the backlog of goods held up by the strike has taken somewhat longer than expected to be cleared. A particular feature was the maintenance of imports of industrial materials at the high level of recent months. Over the five months July to November, imports were on average some 9 per cent higher in value than in the first half of the year, although a considerable part of this increase reflects the higher sterling value of imports following the floating of the £.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

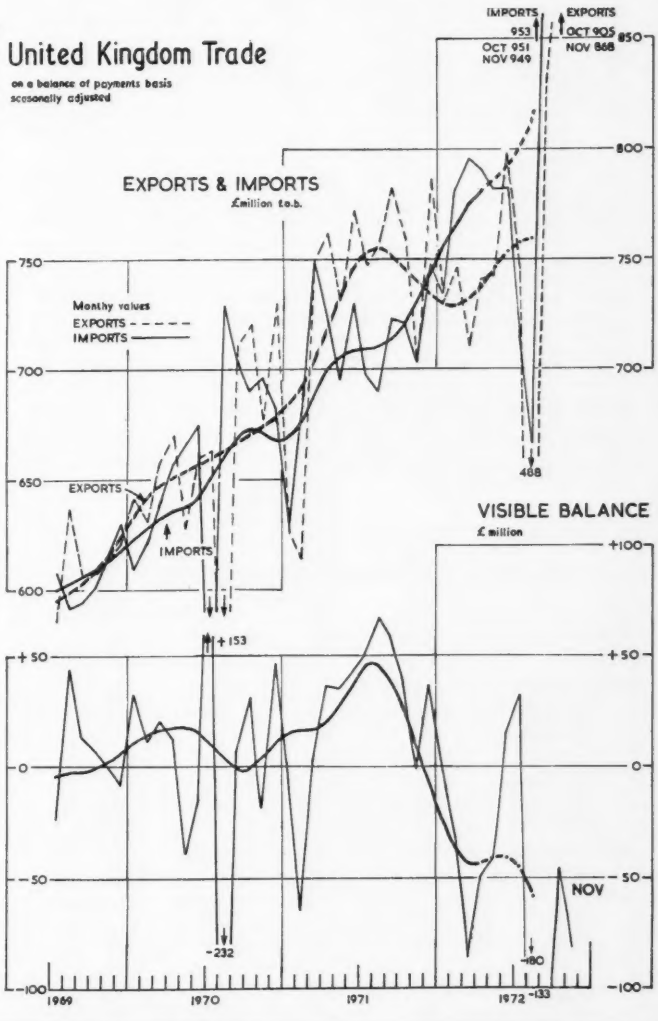
	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1970	658	657	+ 1
1971	733	708	+ 25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+ 21
2nd quarter	653	667	− 14
3rd quarter	624	648	− 24
4th quarter	710	690	+ 20
1971 1st quarter	664	686	− 22
2nd quarter	755	717	+ 38
3rd quarter	762	703	+ 59
4th quarter	750	724	+ 26
1972 1st quarter	729	770	− 41
2nd quarter	760	785	− 25
3rd quarter r	685	778	− 93
June	798	783	+ 15
July r	746	714	+ 32
August r	488	668	−180
September r	820	953	−133
October p r	905	951	− 46
November p	868	949	− 81
June-Aug.	677	721	− 44
Sept.-Nov. p	864	951	− 87

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages**

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1971 December	750	724	+26
1972 January	740	729	+11
February	754	755	− 1
March	729	770	−41
April	732	789	−57
May	731	790	−59
June	760	785	−25
July	762	760	+ 2
August	677	721	−44
September	685	778	−93
October	738	857	−119
November	864	951	−87

** Average of month shown and two preceding months (See Note 1 (d)).



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UK TRADE
continued

Exports*. In November, the value of exports on a balance of payments basis was £868 million seasonally adjusted. This figure reflected the continued clearance of the backlog of goods held up during the recent dock strike. Between the first half of this year and the five months July to November exports increased on average by 3 per cent in value.

In the five-monthly period July to November, the monthly rate of exports to Western Europe was 11 per cent higher than in the first half of the year with deliveries to both the EEC and EFTA contributing equally, the former reflecting in particular a substantial increase in shipments to France. Exports to most other major markets declined, but trade with distant markets was probably still depressed over the July to November period by the effects of the strike.

Exports of manufactured goods rose by over 2 per cent between the first six months of this year and the five months ended November. Within this wide group of commodities deliveries of machinery and transport equipment were 3 per cent higher although shipments of road motor vehicles weakened very slightly. Exports of metal and metal manufactures were 6 per cent higher between the two periods whereas exports of chemicals were unchanged. Among non-manufactures, which in total grew by 3 per cent, exports of food, beverages and tobacco were 4 per cent higher and exports of fuels showed an increase of 5 per cent.

Imports*. In November, imports totalled £949 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. Over the period July to November imports were 9 per cent higher than in the first half of the year. The floating of the £ has raised the sterling price of imports and this accounts for a considerable part of the increase.

Imports of industrial materials increased by 11 per cent between the first half of the year and the latest five months largely as a result of an increase in arrivals of semi-manufactures. Imports of finished manufactures also increased strongly—by 12 per cent—with machinery and road motor vehicles making a considerable contribution.

Over the five months July to November, imports from Western Europe averaged 12 per cent more than in the first half year. Imports from other major sources in general only showed small increases but arrivals from Japan, which account for some 3 per cent of the total imports, increased from £22 million per month to £28 million per month, seasonally adjusted, in large measure due to increased deliveries of road motor vehicles, electric machinery and equipment.

The docks dispute. The distortions to trade figures resulting from the recent dock strike had, by the end of November, become very much less than in recent months. It seems likely that the backlog of imports held up during the strike was cleared by the end of the month; some backlog of exports probably still remains to be cleared but this is not likely to be large.

* See Note 1(b).

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording †	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−27	+13	658
1971	765	−41	+ 9	733
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−25	+13	624
4th quarter	725	−30	+15	710
1971 1st quarter	680	−30	+14	664
2nd quarter	780	−41	+15	755
3rd quarter	798	−46	+10	762
4th quarter	801	−46	− 5	750
1972 1st quarter	776	−48	—	729
2nd quarter	809	−49	—	760
3rd quarter r	734	−49	—	685
June	842	−44	—	798
July r	801	−55	—	746
August r	531	−42	—	488
September r	869	−49	—	820
October p r	963	−58	—	905
November p	932	−64	—	868
June-Aug.	725	−47	—	677
Sept.-Nov. p	922	−57	—	864

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.

Table 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	−77	−20	657
1971	819	−86	−26	708
1970 1st quarter	715	−71	−21	623
2nd quarter	762	−76	−19	667
3rd quarter	740	−78	−14	648
4th quarter	796	−83	−24	690
1971 1st quarter	794	−87	−21	686
2nd quarter	822	−87	−18	717
3rd quarter	817	−84	−30	703
4th quarter	845	−86	−35	724
1972 1st quarter	882	−82	−30	770
2nd quarter	891	−87	−19	785
3rd quarter r	888	−83	−27	778
June	897	−87	−27	783
July r	809	−76	−19	714
August r	776	−76	−33	668
September r	1,080	−98	−28	953
October p r	1,069	−99	−19	951
November p	1,070	−99	−22	949
June-Aug.	828	−80	−27	721
Sept.-Nov. p	1,073	−98	−23	951

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring

TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

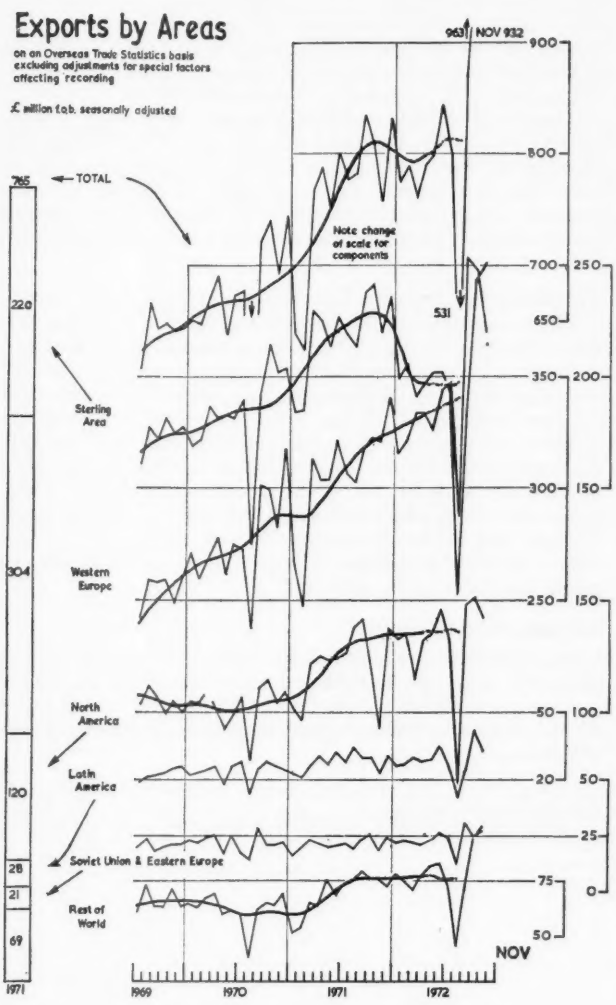
£ million per month

	Exports fob ††	Imports cif ‡
1970 2nd quarter	688.0	785.0
3rd quarter	608.5	719.3
4th quarter	741.0	792.5
1971 1st quarter	673.4	811.3
2nd quarter	794.9	829.3
3rd quarter	767.4	790.0
4th quarter	822.9	847.3
1972 1st quarter	770.7	905.7
2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
September	779.3	1,043.2
October r	995.3	1,091.5
November p	1,004.1	1,125.1

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see Note 1(e))
‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft
p Provisional estimates
r Revised estimates

in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1972* (Table 6 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.



1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(*a*) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(*a*) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

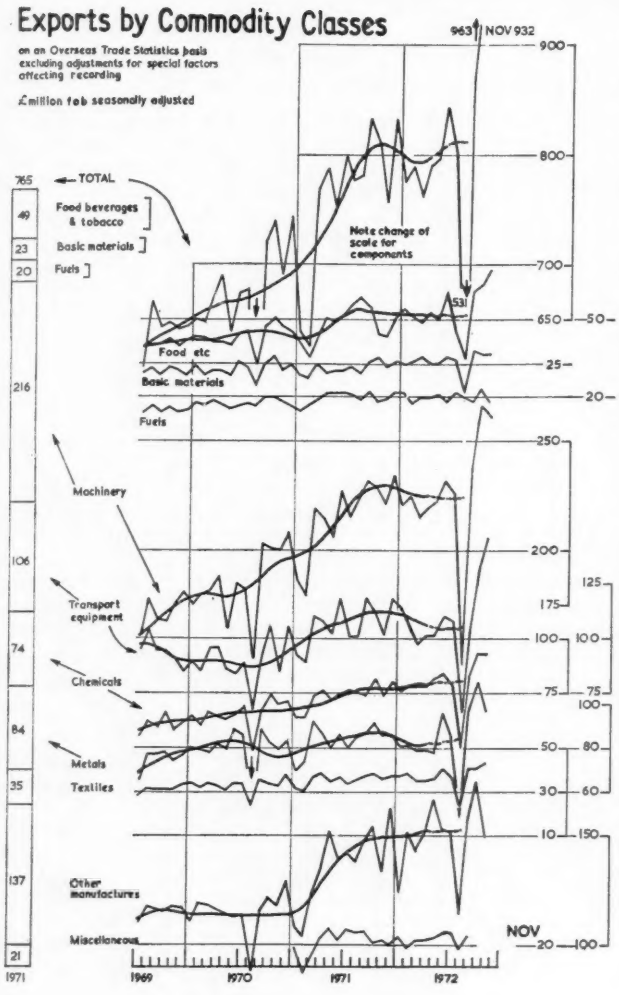
Seasonally adjusted values†† £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1971		765	220	304	161	116	120	28	21	69
	4th quarter	801	232	326	172	124	118	28	23	75
1972	1st quarter	776	199	322	171	122	127	28	22	75
	2nd quarter	809	200	332	178	126	137	30	23	81
	3rd quarter	734	159	346	187	132	116	21	22	62
	September	869	184	404	217	155	149	25	30	71
	October	963	245	399	208	151	152	42	24	93
	November p	932	252	372	196	143	143	33	27	99
	June-Aug.	725	166	328	180	122	115	24	21	66
	Sept.-Nov. p	922	227	391	207	149	148	33	27	88

¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).



1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out this year support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on December 29† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 143 in the Monthly Digest for January‡, due to be published in the second week of February.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

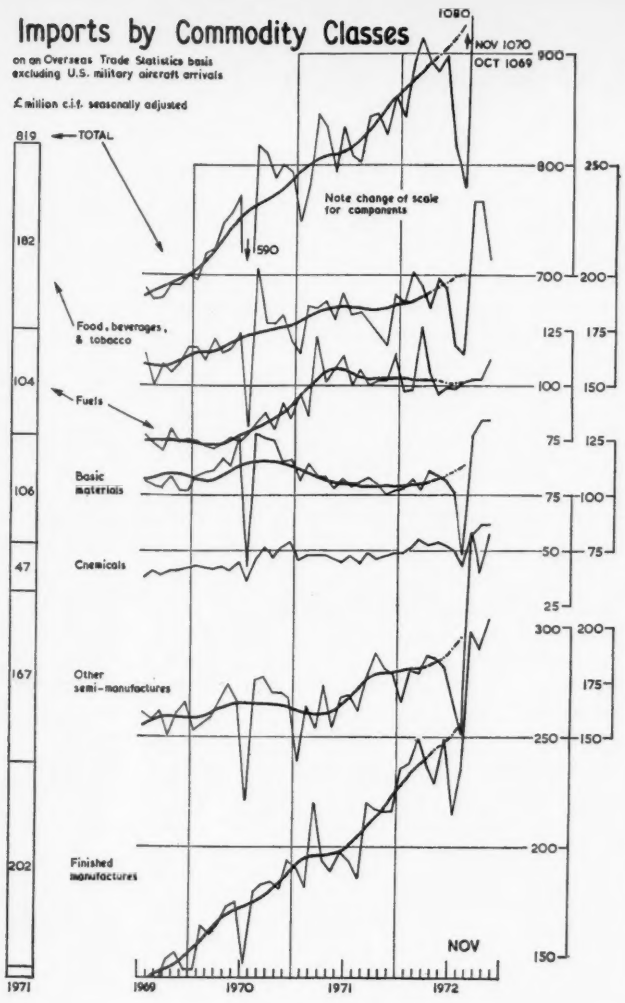
TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values††

£ million fob per month

		Manufactures												
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	327	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
4th quarter	801	45	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
2nd quarter	809	55	26	20	684	329	224	77	27	81	84	37	157	24
3rd quarter	734	46	23	20	616	298	206	61	30	70	76	33	141	23
September	869	63	32	18	727	346	239	69	35	83	97	41	159	25
October	963	66	30	24	811	392	266	92	36	93	110	41	173	26
November p	932	73	30	18	786	405	261	93	53	93	97	43	149	24
June-Aug.	725	46	22	20	612	297	202	67	28	71	76	33	139	23
Sept.-Nov. p	922	67	31	20	775	381	256	85	41	89	101	42	160	25

¶ See Note 1(b).
†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.



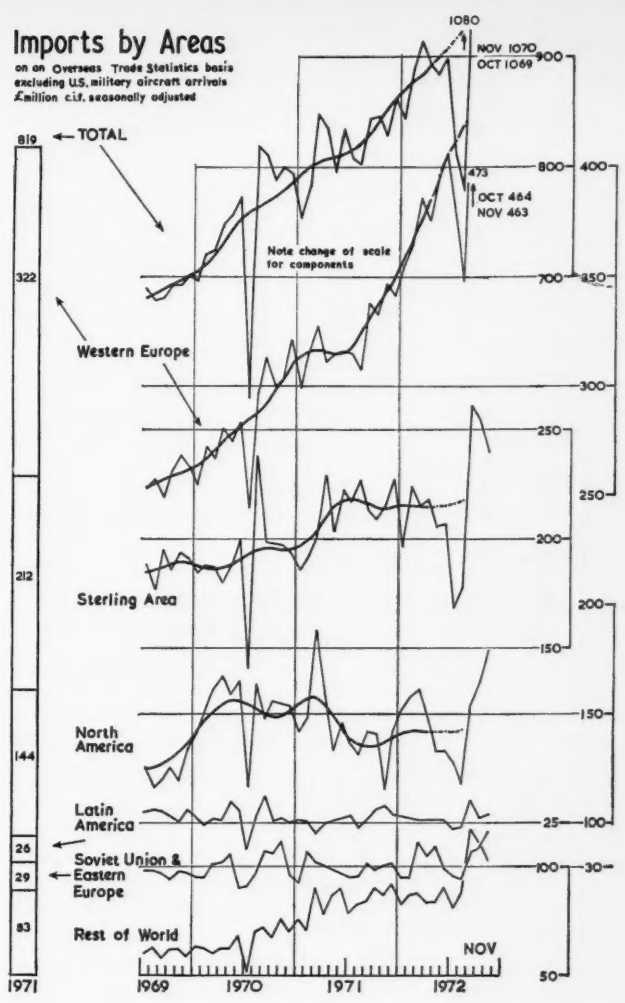


TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

					Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter		882	195	107	330	104	52	175		241	9
2nd quarter		891	194	101	343	108	53	182		238	12
3rd quarter		888	189	101	333	99	50	184		251	11
September		1,080	234	103	427	127	57	243		298	11
October		1,069	234	103	422	134	62	226		290	12
November p		1,070	208	112	438	134	62	243		304	9
June-August		828	176	99	307	93	48	166		233	12
Sept.-Nov. p		1,073	226	106	429	131	60	237		297	11

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b).

(*continued on next page*)

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TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis (see chart on page 613)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc.	Sterling area	Western Europe: Total	Western Europe: EEC	Western Europe: EFTA	North America: Total	North America: Excl. US military aircraft etc.	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
1971	819	819	212	322	176	131	145	144	26	29	83
4th quarter	845	845	217	340	184	142	133	133	31	30	91
1972 1st quarter	882		212	368	201	148	156		27	30	86
2nd quarter	891		213	392	220	156	138		26	33	86
3rd quarter	888		203	400	228	158	133		27	25	97
September	1,080		261	473	263	190	154		35	37	117
October	1,069		254	464	258	186	165		27	39	111
November p	1,070		240	463	256	187	179		29	46	103
June-Aug.	828		185	379	221	145	126		24	26	86
Sept.-Nov. p	1,073		252	467	259	188	166		30	41	110

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1(b).

Guide to the Classification for Overseas Trade Statistics 1973

A REVISED edition of the *Guide to the Classification for Overseas Trade Statistics* will be published in January 1973 and may be obtained direct from HM Stationery Office, or through any bookseller (price £1.90). This publication provides, in the order of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), the trade descriptions and code numbers under which goods imported into or exported from the United Kingdom are to be classified for the purpose of the overseas trade statistics and is intended primarily as a book of reference to assist users of the statistics. It does not contain other information necessary for the completion of import or export documents and is not intended to be used for that purpose.

The 1973 edition will incorporate:

1 changes to be effected on January 1, 1973 as a result of the Customs and Excise Tariff amendment which should be issued in mid-December 1972, and
2 new trade descriptions relating to Tariff Chapters 01 to 24 and to Tariff headings 29.04, 35.01, 35.02, 35.05, and 38.12 to take effect on February 1, 1973 when an integrated UK/EEC Tariff will be introduced for these areas. Note 6 to the 'Guide' will draw attention to the fact that these trade descriptions will not take effect until February 1, 1973, and that for the month of January 1973 the descriptions to be used for the commodities concerned are those shown in the 1972 edition of the 'Guide.'

As a further stage in the adoption of the Common Customs Tariff, Chapters 27 and 73 of the Customs and Excise Tariff will be extensively revised from April 1, 1973. Details of these revisions will be provided in an amending supplement to the 'Guide' which will be available during April 1973.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	4,076	—	4,076
Over £100 but under £1,000	119	—	119
£1,000 but under £10,000	879	—	879
£10,000 but under £50,000	148	—	148
£50,000 but under £100,000	19	—	19
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	10	—	10
£1,000,000 and over	—	—	—
Total number	5,251	—	5,251
Total amount of nominal capital	£ thous. 7,084	£ thous. —	£ thous. 7,084

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971 Number	1971 Nominal capital £ thous.	1972 Number	1972 Nominal capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720	4,045	10,671
April	3,210	16,525	4,182	9,931
May	3,088	5,233	4,412	9,158
June	3,569	7,317	3,777	5,561
July	3,142	6,631	3,696	17,760
August	3,483	6,559	5,689	7,827
September	3,139	9,140	5,512	7,498
October	3,490	61,353	5,096	16,655
November	3,950	8,073	5,251	7,084
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

Price 63p (*by post* 72½p). Annual Subscription £8.60 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

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HMSO BOOKS

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury Information Department, will be published in *Economic Trends* for November at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

Aggregate demand and activity

THE limited information available on the fourth quarter points to continued strength of consumer demand. The volume of retail sales in October was above the third-quarter average: in the three months August to October retail sales were 1½ per cent higher than in the preceding three months and 6¼ per cent higher than a year earlier. Within the total sales by durable goods shops and 'other non-food shops' each rose by 3 per cent compared with the previous three months. Sales by clothing and footwear shops increased by 1 per cent, while those by food shops were little changed. New car registrations were at a very high level in October—about 6 per cent above the third-quarter average—and preliminary indications are that the November figure will also be well above the third-quarter average.

The seasonally adjusted total of unemployed in Great Britain (excluding school-leavers and adult students) fell by 18,000 in November to 756,000 or 3.3 per cent of all employees. It is now 123,000 below its peak in March, and in the three months to November has fallen by an average of 17,000 per month. The unadjusted United Kingdom total of unemployed also fell in November—the first time this has happened between October and November for 30 years. (On the recommendation of an interdepartmental Working Party whose report was published on November 20, this series now excludes those temporarily stopped. These have always been excluded from the seasonally adjusted series, which continue to be published on the same basis as before.) The number of unfilled adult vacancies rose by a further 15,000 in November, following a similar increase in October. They have been rising continuously this year and are now at their highest level since October 1970.

Although information about the development of the economy in the third quarter is still incomplete, the evidence suggests that there was a further rise in demand. In particular the volume of consumers' expenditure continued to rise strongly following the stimulus afforded by the Budget tax cuts, and in the third quarter is estimated to have been about 2¾ per cent higher than the average rate in the first half of the year and 6¼ per cent above the third quarter of 1971. Most components of consumers' expenditure are estimated to have increased in the third quarter although there was some decline in the volume of expenditure on food, drink and tobacco.

Investment by manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated to have been about 2 per cent lower at 1963 prices than in the second quarter, following a much sharper fall in the second quarter. Investment in the distributive and service industries excluding shipping also fell by 2 per cent in the third quarter, but this followed a substantial increase in the second quarter and may be an erratic movement: in the first three quarters as a whole investment in these industries was 4 per cent higher than in the same period of 1971. Investment in ships, which tends to be volatile, fell back in the third quarter but in the first three quarters was well up on last year's level.

The provisional estimate of stocks held by manufacturing industry shows a reduction of £109 million (at 1963 prices) in the third quarter. There was a substantial decline in stocks of materials and fuels and work in progress and a small fall in stocks of finished goods which followed heavy de-stocking in the second quarter. The further fall in stocks in the third quarter is attributable partly to the fast rise in demand and output, and may also have been due in part to the dock strike in July and August. Wholesalers' stocks are estimated to have increased marginally in the third quarter, but retailers' stocks fell by £24 million (at 1963 prices).

The preliminary third-quarter estimate of the output measure of domestic product published by the Central Statistical Office shows a rise of ½ per cent to a level 4 per cent higher than a year earlier. This estimate is based on the provisional index of industrial production and on information so far available on output in the rest of the economy. In the third quarter industrial production and possibly output in some of the service sectors was adversely affected by strikes.

Balance of payments

There was an estimated deficit of £106 million in the current account of the balance of payments in the third quarter, but this provides no guide to the underlying position because the dock strike in the early part of the quarter had a substantial adverse effect on the visible trade figures. The deficit on visible trade, which was also worsened by the initial effects of the depreciation of sterling following the float in June, was £280 million. The net surplus on invisibles in the third quarter is estimated at £174 million, which is £13 million higher than the quarterly average in the first half of 1972. The higher surplus on invisibles is partly due to the further improvement in 'other services', where receipts from insurance and banking services are an important element.

There was a small total currency outflow of £79 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter, made up of a current account deficit before seasonal adjustment of £135 million, a net outflow of identified investment and other capital flows of £94 million and a positive balancing item of £150 million. The net outflow of identified investment and other capital flows was sharply reduced from the very large outflow in the second quarter. The change followed the decision to allow the sterling rate to float on June 23, and a substantial part of the change occurred in the more volatile items—foreign currency transactions by United Kingdom banks and other short-term flows.

The current account was in deficit in November. The surplus on invisibles continued at an estimated monthly rate of over £50 million but this was more than offset by a deficit on visible trade of £81 million. The value of exports on a balance of payments basis was £868 million, and this figure reflected the continued clearance of the backlog of goods held up during the dock strike. Between the first half of the year and the five months July to November exports increased on average by 3 per cent, indicating that the trend had begun to move upward; exports to Western Europe increased by 11 per cent over this period. Trade with distant markets was probably still depressed by the effects of the strike. Imports totalled £949 million in November. This figure suggests a continuation of strong growth of imports as the home economy expands, and it may also be that the backlog of goods held up by the strike has taken somewhat longer than expected to be cleared. In the five months July to November imports were some 9 per cent higher on average than in the first half-year, but a considerable part of this increase reflects the higher sterling value of imports following the floating of the pound.

Prices and incomes (not seasonally adjusted)

There was an acceleration in retail and wholesale prices in October. The all-items retail price index rose by nearly 1½ per cent, a substantially faster increase than in recent months. There were increases in local authority rents, seasonal increases in coal and coke prices and increases in the prices of a variety of other goods and services. Wholesale prices of home sales of manufactures rose by an average of ¾ per cent a month in the three months to October compared with under ½ per cent a month earlier in the year.

The index of hourly wage rates rose by ¾ per cent in October. This was much less than in August and September, which had been heavily affected by the settlements in the engineering, building and civil engineering industries; but because of these settlements the October index showed a rise of 7½ per cent since July and 17¾ per cent compared with a year earlier. The seasonally-adjusted index of average earnings rose sharply in September, with over a third of the increase being due to movements of earnings in construction.

Financial developments

In the month to mid-October, the money stock narrowly defined (M1) rose by £220 million (2 per cent); M3, the broader version, increased by £300 million (1¼ per cent). The slower rise in M3, which is in contrast to recent months, reflects a slow-down in the growth of interest-bearing deposits. In the latest three banking months M1 has increased by 3¼ per cent, and M3 by 4¼ per cent. The pace of bank lending in sterling to the private sector quickened again in October the increase being £404 million compared with £268 million the previous month. The banks' combined reserve ratio fell from 14.6 per cent to 14.3 per cent in the month to mid-November.

The UK official reserves rose by $36 million during November to stand at $5,895 million at the end of the month.

Unit value and volume index numbers for October

THE levels of exports and imports in October were still affected by the dock strike and, as a result, the volume index numbers are not a good guide to the trend in trade. Because the system of recording exports is different from that for imports the dock strike has affected the statistics of trade in the two directions in different ways. Imports were reduced in value and volume in July and August and have been swollen in subsequent months as goods held up by the strike have been cleared. There was little effect on exports recorded in July but a substantial reduction in August; in September and October clearing the backlog raised the figures of exports.

There was little evidence in October of the distortion in the composition of trade within individual commodity headings in the trade statistics which was caused by the dock strike in the previous two months. This distortion meant that the unit value and volume index numbers for August and September were unsatisfactory indicators of the change in prices and volume of exports and imports (see Note (*a*) below), and for this reason only summary indices for these months are being published. It is possible that the indices for July and October may also be distorted to some extent by the effect of the strike on the commodity composition of trade and, since the monthly indices are always subject to substantial irregular variations, it will be some months before a reliable guide to the trend in unit values and volume of imports and exports can be obtained.

It is difficult to determine the effect on the indices for recent months of the changes in the commodity composition of trade

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	160	160
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	162	167
3rd quarter	137	149	109	157	165
4th quarter	137	152	111	161	160
1972 1st quarter	139	155	111	170	155
2nd quarter	140	157	112	176	161
1971 July	137	148	109	156	163
August	137	150	109	154	163
September	138	151	109	162	168
October	137	151	110	160	162
November	137	152	111	156	150
December	137	154	112	168	168
1972 January	140	154	110	160	156
February	139	154	111	173	160
March	140	156	112	175	150
April	140	156	112	177	158
May	139	157	113	175	156
June	140	157	112	175	168
July r	142	158	111	158	155
August*r	[145]	[162]	[112]	[143]	[99]
September*r	[145]	[160]	[110]	[206]	[167]
October p	147	161	110	203	184

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.
* Affected by the dock strike.

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
2nd quarter	140	149	125	117	148	156	133	161	136	139	158	172	155
1971 July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	156	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154
May	140	149	124	117	148	157	133	161	135	138	158	172	156
June	141	150	127	116	149	156	133	161	136	142	156	172	154
July	143	150	129	117	152	158	135	162	136	136	158	174	157
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	147	157	133	122	155	161	138	166	139	141	164	177	160

* Affected by the dock strike.

caused by the strike. It seems clear that the unit value indices for August were too high, with effect on exports being particularly large. This probably reflects the fact that, since the carriage of goods by air continued during the strike, exports and imports which are transported in this way (which usually have a high value to weight ratio) formed a much larger proportion than usual of total trade. This would also reduce the volume indices for August below the levels at which they should have been, but the shortfall caused would be small compared with the reduction in the volume of trade due directly to the dock strike. The effect of the changes in the composition of trade on the unit value indices for September is less obvious.

Notes

(*a*) The unit value and volume index numbers are calculated using the price per unit of quantity and the quantity (usually weight) of goods exported or imported which are recorded under the detailed commodity headings in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*. If the commodity composition of trade under these headings remains fairly constant, then the index numbers are fair indicators of changes in the price and volume of imports and exports; if the commodity composition changes, then movements in the index numbers will reflect this change as well as changes in volume or price.

(*b*) The statistics in Table 1 are on a balance of payments basis; those in Tables 2-4 are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(*c*) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
2nd quarter	179	106	104	217	285	174	171	176	246	157	143	158	222
1971 July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	183	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	146	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	161	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219
April	169	96	99	217	269	156	160	157	228	140	126	142	192
May	181	110	106	213	289	180	166	183	257	161	139	166	241
June	186	112	106	220	295	185	188	186	253	171	164	167	232
July	153	86	91	190	245	160	143	163	218	139	131	149	209
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	203	125	120	211	330	198	215	197	260	183	177	172	259

* Affected by the dock strike.

(*continued on next page*)

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1972 1st quarte	172	172	104	101	225	267	267	162	166	162	222	149	134	147	203
2nd quarter	174	174	105	104	212	273	273	167	168	168	231	153	136	147	224
1971 July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226
March	178	178	103	97	260	278	278	157	161	158	217	144	129	139	208
April	175	175	101	106	221	273	273	165	167	164	226	144	126	147	215
May	173	173	109	105	201	270	270	163	161	165	230	148	124	143	236
June	176	176	106	102	214	276	276	174	176	174	236	168	157	151	221
July	157	157	90	94	209	243	243	164	151	166	223	149	135	149	217
August*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	200	200	123	119	211	319	319	192	198	192	250	170	169	174	243

*Affected by the dock strike.

Department of Trade and Industry

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Inverness District Office
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Tel. Inverness 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL
Tel. Cardiff 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, LS1 4JQ
Tel. Leeds 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. Newcastle upon Tyne 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE.

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, BI5 1SJ
Tel. 021-643 8221. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. Nottingham 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2PB
Tel. Bristol 21071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. Belfast 34488. Telex 74578 GOVNI BELFAST

Index of industrial production for October

THE provisional estimate index of production for October 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 132.7 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 134.0.

For the three months August to October 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 1.1 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, May to July 1972; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 1.7 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.2	78.3	127.2	121.6	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	124.9	79.8	126.7	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.1	127.1	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	113.6	107.4
1970 3rd qtr.	124.5	79.2	127.4	122.6	118.4	130.8	154.0	159.8	127.1	135.1	147.8	148.0	86.8	111.7	117.2
4th qtr.	125.0	74.9	128.8	122.9	118.5	131.2	156.0	161.0	129.8	135.2	150.1	151.2	86.8	121.5	113.3
1971 1st qtr.	124.3	82.1	126.4	122.8	118.1	131.8	156.5	157.5	126.3	133.7	158.5	154.6	86.0	110.0	106.4
2nd qtr.	125.1	81.5	127.0	122.8	117.6	132.8	158.7	159.7	129.0	135.8	152.0	154.3	84.1	118.4	108.1
3rd qtr.	125.6	80.0	127.1	123.3	119.2	131.0	155.2	157.9	127.1	131.3	158.6	153.8	83.1	115.2	109.1
4th qtr.	124.6	75.6	126.4	123.1	117.5	133.8	160.9	165.5	125.8	130.0	156.0	157.8	81.6	110.9	106.1
1972 1st qtr.	122.3	46.4	125.4	127.3	120.7	140.1	146.5	161.2	126.1	126.8	146.3	173.6	80.6	105.3	103.2
2nd qtr.	128.9	79.0	129.5	126.3	121.3	135.8	153.0	173.1	127.6	124.9	148.1	168.6	81.2	113.6	108.8
3rd qtr.	130.0	77.2	132.1	125.6	120.3	135.6	162.3	171.0	130.0	125.0	156.7	173.1	80.3	115.2	113.8
April	127.8	77	129.2	127	121	139	161	168	126	126	146	169	81	106	108
May	129.6	81	129.9	125	120	135	143	178	130	125	148	169	81	122	110
June	129.3	79	129.4	127	123	133	155	174	127	124	150	168	81	113	109
July	129.8	77	132.3	124	120	133	166	168	131	125	155	172	81	117	115
August	129.3	77	131.8	126	121	135	159	177	128	125	157	173	80	108	111
September	130.8	78	132.3	126	120	139	162	168	132	125	159	174	80	121	115
October	132.7	81	134.0	126	122	135	156	179	132	126	157	173	81	120	115
May-July (av.)	129.6	79	130.5	125	121	134	155	173	129	125	151	170	81	117	111
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	130.9	79	132.7	126	121	136	159	175	130	125	158	173	80	116	114

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	121.8
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.7	115.7	143.8
1971	104.1	104.7	102.4	118.2	124.8	93.5	108.4	130.3	129.7	131.3	116.9	117.9	150.8	117.4	155.7
1970 3rd qtr.	113.8	115.7	107.8	116.7	126.1	93.4	100.8	128.2	125.5	133.2	114.1	120.9	144.9	116.5	144.2
4th qtr.	113.8	114.6	111.2	118.1	125.8	92.7	105.9	128.2	124.5	134.7	118.9	116.6	149.3	114.0	145.6
1971 1st qtr.	110.2	111.3	106.9	117.8	125.3	89.6	106.6	131.5	131.0	132.4	119.5	114.3	149.7	116.8	149.4
2nd qtr.	104.4	105.1	101.9	117.7	124.6	90.3	107.5	132.6	131.1	135.5	115.5	117.6	153.2	117.8	153.9
3rd qtr.	103.6	104.2	101.8	118.6	124.9	91.8	109.7	130.7	131.7	128.9	113.4	121.4	151.3	118.3	159.4
4th qtr.	98.3	98.1	99.2	118.7	124.3	102.1	109.6	126.3	125.2	128.3	119.4	118.5	149.2	116.7	159.9
1972 1st qtr.	91.5	89.8	96.9	114.0	118.7	85.9	108.6	128.2	129.9	125.1	130.7	121.4	150.4	120.6	153.1
2nd qtr.	100.3	100.1	101.0	120.3	128.1	87.5	109.3	141.6	142.4	140.2	131.0	126.3	153.6	121.4	177.4
3rd qtr.	103.6	102.4	107.2	123.6	131.2	100.7	111.6	142.6	139.9	147.4	127.6	128.6	154.9	113.0	181.4
April	99	99	101	119	125	87	112	141	141	142	134	126	149		167
May	98	98	98	122	131	87	109	142	143	142	132	126	158		181
June	104	104	104	120	128	87	107	141	144	137	127	127	154		184
July	103	103	106	123	129	101	114	139	133	149	136	129	159		174
August	96	95	100	124	131	101	112	147	148	144	117	132	154		180
September	111	110	115	125	134	101	109	142	138	150	129	125	152		190
October	109	109	110	124	132	100	111	147	144	153	137	126			181
May-July (av.)	102	101	103	122	129	92	110	141	140	143	132	127	154†		180
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	106	105	109	124	132	100	111	145	144	149	128	128	155†		184

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

Provisional results of the Census of Distribution for 1971

THIS article presents preliminary estimates of turnover and employment in establishments engaged in retailing and in certain service trades in 1971. Three such articles will be published in *Trade and Industry* giving provisional figures as they become available. This article presents a summary of the results and an analysis of the trade of Britain's shops by 22 different kinds of business. The second article, to be published in January, will show an analysis of the results by form of organisation, ie co-operative societies, multiples and independents. The third article, which will appear in the early spring of 1973, will give estimates of turnover and persons engaged for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England.

The estimates are based on satisfactory returns received up to the end of October 1972 in the third full Census of Distribution to be taken in Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Returns had been received at that time for some two thirds of all establishments covered by the census. However it was possible to obtain sufficient data for the preliminary results given in this article from all the larger traders who had not by then made complete returns so that the effective coverage for retail shops in terms of turnover is estimated at 80 per cent. The results are provisional because they are based upon incomplete data and because the detailed returns received have not as yet been checked as thoroughly as they will be for the full census report. The provisional results will be revised in the final establishment tables to be published towards the end of 1973.

The census covered all establishments in Great Britain engaged in retailing and in installing, repairing, maintaining and hiring out of consumer goods. It also covered hairdressing and manicure, laundering, dry cleaning, the operation of launderettes, the hire of linen and industrial clothing, the operation of radio and television relay services and check trading. The Order prescribing the scope of the census is the Census of Distribution (1972) Order, 1970, S.I. 1970 No. 1715.

The tables

Table 1 gives an indication of the broad trends in the retail and service trades covered in the full censuses for 1961 and 1971 and in the sample census for 1966. Attention is drawn to the differences in coverage shown in the footnotes to this table. The figures for market stalls and mobile shops shown for 1961 and 1971 are simple totals of returns received as there is insufficient information on which to base estimates for non-response in this field. The summary figures for trade through retail shops shown in Table 1 are analysed in more detail in Table 2.

Figures for radio and television relay organisations are not included in these provisional results.

Changes in retail trade

The 4 per cent fall in the number of retail shops between 1966 and 1971 was not so marked as the fall of 7 per cent between 1961 and 1966. The overall decline was due almost entirely to the smaller number of food shops and confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents.

There was a small fall in the number of clothing and footwear shops, but shops selling furniture and other household goods (including radio and electrical goods and hardware, china, wallpaper and paint) increased by 12 per cent. There was a drop however of 15 per cent in the number of shops classified to radio and television hire, reversing the marked upward trend in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

In the 'Other non-food retailers' group the number of cycle and perambulator shops continued to dwindle and chemists and photographic dealers dropped by just over one thousand continuing the downward movement revealed by the 1966 census. The number of bookshops and stationers rose sharply after the slight fall between 1961 and 1966 and jewellery, leather and sports goods shops (up by 18 per cent) and other non-food shops (up by 34 per cent) continued to grow in numbers.

The shops in the general stores group, though relatively small in number, showed an increase, reversing the small drop between 1961 and 1966 but this could be due in part to changes in definition adopted for the 1971 census. The new definitions for department stores and for general household stores (previously described as 'other general stores') are given later in this article under 'Notes on kinds of business'.

Turnover of retail shops continued to rise—up by 37 per cent

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF RETAIL AND SERVICE TRADES 1961, 1966, 1971 (a)

Great Britain

Kind of business	Number			Turnover		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971
				£'000	£'000	£'000
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE	..	..	..	9,253,779	11,757,314 (b)	16,228,938
Retail shops (b)	542,301	504,412	485,346	8,828,111	11,131,816	15,217,963
Grocers and provision dealers	146,777	123,385	107,563	2,350,711	2,907,655	3,992,806
Other food shops	114,655	104,359	94,281	1,727,896	2,081,314	2,606,110
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	70,108	63,333	54,024	797,832	1,045,572	1,297,239
Clothing and footwear shops	86,555	83,095 (e)	81,139	1,366,737	1,719,336 (e)	2,247,644
Household goods shops	60,343	65,850 (e)	73,664	948,335	1,292,186 (e)	1,939,381
Other non-food retailers	60,113	61,381	70,371	706,913	1,019,225	1,572,825
General stores	3,750	3,009 (e)	4,304	929,687	1,066,529 (e)	1,561,956
Market stalls and mobile shops (c)	35,006	..	24,343	90,749		97,862
Electricity and Gas Board showrooms	2,791	3,012	2,359	104,174 (f)	135,780	283,299
Mail order businesses (d)	556	495	676	226,673	428,834	618,920
Automatic vending machine operators (d)	26	56	60	4,072	10,864	10,894
SERVICE TRADES	..	..	..	235,187	359,219	390,579
Footwear repairing establishments	11,154	8,769	6,304	25,436	26,039	25,348
Hairdressing establishments	40,152	47,632	47,093	97,267	135,823	165,259
Laundries, launderette operators and dry cleaners (d)	4,573	5,621	8,040	112,483	172,287	199,972
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE AND SERVICE TRADES	..	..	..	9,488,966	12,116,533 (b)	16,619,517

(a) Including estimates for non-response
(b) Including fixed lockable premises in permanent markets but excluding other market stalls and mobile shops
(c) Returns received only
(d) Organisations; separate establishment figures are not collected for these types of retail and service trade organisations
(e) These figures differ from those published in Volume I of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1966 because of reclassification of some credit traders calling on customers from the clothing and footwear and household goods shops groups to the general stores group. The reclassification was described on page 2/143 of Volume 2 of the Report.
(f) Excluding charges for the installation, maintenance and repair of appliances which were included in 1966 and 1971

since 1966—but prices rose by 28 per cent over the period on average so that the rise in the volume of sales is estimated to have been about 7 per cent.

Despite the drop in the number of food shops the value of their turnover has increased by 32 per cent. This suggests an increase in the number of larger stores of the supermarket type associated with a decrease in the number of smaller shops, mainly grocers and provision dealers. In the case of confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents an increase in turnover of 24 per cent taken together with a fall in the number of shops of 15 per cent suggests further concentration in this kind of business as well.

Across the other kinds of business changes in turnover were broadly commensurate with the changes in the number of shops except in the case of furniture and allied shops, where an increase of only 29 per cent in the value of sales was associated with an increase of 19 per cent in the number of shops.

The number of people working in retail shops has remained fairly constant at just over two and a half million. An interesting point is that the results show a slight rise in employment in grocers and provision dealers despite a drop in the number of shops, reflecting the movement towards bigger shops in the grocery and provision field.

In other kinds of retailing, ie other than through shops as defined in Table 2, performance has varied. The turnover of Electricity and Gas Board showrooms rose by 52 per cent despite a drop of 22 per cent in the number of showrooms. Mail order trading continued to flourish. There were 37 per cent more mail order businesses in 1971 than in 1966 with an increase of 44 per cent in turnover. Automatic machine vending appears to have suffered a setback, perhaps partly due to the conversion to decimal coinage. Though there was a small increase in the number of operators, sales overall were drastically reduced.

Changes in the service trades

The falling off in the number of footwear repairing establishments revealed by the 1966 census continued but at a greater rate; total turnover has remained at much the same level since 1961. On the other hand the number of laundries, launderette operators and dry cleaners has continued to rise—quite sharply between 1966 and 1971. At 16 per cent, the increase in turnover shown by the provisional figures is small in comparison by the estimates for non-response are particularly uncertain for these trades. The number of hairdressing establishments remained at much the same level as in 1966 but turnover increased by 22 per cent.

Check traders (ie organisations issuing checks, orders, vouchers, tallies, etc., which can be used to buy goods or services in shops and which customers repay by instalments) were covered in the census. The provisional figures show that in 1971 there were 472 check trading organisations which issued checks to the face value of £154 million. This compares with 626 organisations issuing checks worth £85 million in 1965 when the last inquiry into check trading was undertaken. These figures do not include organisations issuing checks for use only in their own shops or in shops belonging to a parent company.

Final results of the Census

Final results will be published by HMSO as the 'Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971'. The report will be in 14 parts. It is expected that Part 1 (Great Britain figures for retail outlets) will be published in the late autumn of 1973 to be followed at intervals over a period of about six months by Parts 2 to 11 (country and regional figures for retail outlets) and then by Part 12 (Regional summary and index). Tables for retail organisations will be published as Part 13 in mid 1974 to be followed later in the year by a supplement containing special articles and analyses.

Notes and definitions

Area covered. The census covered Great Britain. As in previous censuses Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded.

Period covered. Traders were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1971, but if the calendar year was not their business

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2. RETAIL SHOPS BY KIND OF BUSINESS 1961, 1966, 1971 (a)

Great Britain

Kind of business	1961			1966			1971		
	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
TOTAL RETAIL SHOPS (b)	542,301	8,828,111	2,484,622	504,412	11,131,816	2,555,737	485,346	15,217,963	2,562,045
Grocers and provision dealers	146,777	2,350,711	551,601	123,385	2,907,655	522,343	107,563	3,992,806	530,895
Other food retailers	114,655	1,727,896	471,533	104,359	2,081,314	459,358	94,281	2,606,110	435,615
Dairymen	6,573	363,739	73,600	4,456	442,342	67,320	4,245	563,293	58,657
Butchers	42,419	625,156	150,815	38,351	727,972	139,073	33,888	879,903	134,754
Fishmongers, poulterers	6,330	75,838	21,462	5,466	80,402	20,331	4,838	83,538	16,220
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	33,073	289,598	98,409	27,172	314,180	89,195	24,149	377,935	86,859
Bread and flour confectioners	17,260	233,025	102,768	18,099	292,629	114,778	17,370	335,939	110,231
Off-licences	9,000	140,539	24,479	10,815	223,789	28,661	9,791	365,502	28,894
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	70,108	797,832	249,853	63,333	1,045,572	297,762	54,024	1,297,239	306,010
Clothing and footwear shops	86,555	1,366,737	396,996	83,095 (c)	1,719,336 (c)	410,503 (c)	81,139	2,247,644	390,982
Footwear shops	14,104	219,621	62,796	13,519	258,909	65,229	12,647	337,235	66,012
Men's and boys' wear shops	13,577	270,022	63,488	15,099 (c)	350,247 (c)	72,153 (c)	14,339	469,489	69,942
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing shops	58,874	877,094	270,712	54,477 (c)	1,110,181 (c)	273,121 (c)	54,153	1,440,920	255,028
Household goods shops	60,343	948,335	264,686	65,850 (c)	1,292,186 (c)	289,649 (c)	73,664	1,939,381	297,276
Furniture and allied shops	16,498	371,346	90,974	19,469 (c)	526,244 (c)	103,527 (c)	23,125	676,639	92,646
Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire)	16,517	269,942	76,039	16,691	327,674	77,253	18,893	566,790	79,603
Radio and television hire shops	2,225	71,350	15,829	3,881	131,786	23,424	3,316	179,901	26,583
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops	25,103	235,696	81,844	25,809	306,481	85,345	28,330	516,051	98,444
Other non-food retailers	60,113	706,913	237,208	61,381	1,019,225	269,738	70,371	1,572,825	296,048
Bookshops and stationers	5,967	83,721	28,713	5,841	122,150	33,801	8,196	208,374	44,066
Chemists and photographic dealers	18,097	346,504	102,173	17,959	501,325	114,901	16,884	736,889	118,659
Cycle and perambulator shops	5,630	38,509	13,805	3,841	31,094	9,490	3,037	42,174	8,333
Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops	17,506	162,745	55,572	19,086	255,292	66,469	22,600	397,950	81,563
Other non-food shops	12,913	75,433	36,945	14,654	109,364	45,077	19,654	187,438	43,427
General stores	3,750	929,687	312,745	3,009 (c)	1,066,529 (c)	306,484 (c)	4,304	1,561,956	305,219
Department stores	784	545,421	181,757	760	652,849	178,914	914	937,955	174,842
Variety and general household stores	2,966	384,266	130,988	2,249 (c)	413,680 (c)	127,570 (c)	3,390	624,002	130,377

(a) Including estimates for non-response
(b) Including fixed lockable premises in permanent markets but excluding other market stalls and mobile shops
(c) These figures differ from those published in Volume 1 of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1966. because of reclassification of some credit traders calling on customers, from the clothing and footwear and household goods shops groups to the general stores group. The reclassification was described on page 2/143 of Volume 2 of the Report.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION
continued

year a return for a business year ending between April 6, 1971 and April 5, 1972 was accepted. The distribution of census forms received according to the year of return to which they related will appear in the final report. Businesses which first opened in 1971 were allowed to make returns for a period of less than 12 months if records for a period of 12 months were not available. Multiple traders and co-operative societies gave figures in their returns for all their branches, including those which opened or closed down during their business year. No adjustments have been made at this stage to estimate a full year's figures for a business making a part year return.

Shops. The figures given for retail shops relate to establishments from which goods were sold, or which were engaged in the repair (other than of footwear), maintenance, installation or hiring out of consumer goods. The central offices and warehouses of multiple organisations and co-operative societies are not included; they will be included in the figures for organisations in the final report.

Distributing depots from which roundsmen operate and credit traders calling on customers are treated as shops, but not market stalls in open markets or mobile shops except where such stalls or mobile shops belonged to co-operative societies or multiple organisations.

Service trade establishments. Receiving depots of footwear repairers are treated as separate establishments, as are individual hairdressing salons. Laundry and dry cleaning receiving establishments and launderettes are treated on an organisation basis only.

Turnover. This means the total trading receipts during the year; it includes receipts from the sale of goods (inclusive of purchase tax), meals and refreshments, and from repairs, rentals and other services provided, after deductions of discounts, credits and deferred rebates allowed to customers. Goods withdrawn from stock for the use of the retailer are included. There is no deduction of allowances for goods taken in part exchange. Dividends of co-operative societies are not deducted from turnover. Sales against checks of check trading companies are included at their face value. Hire purchase and other credit transactions originated during the year are included at their cash value plus any charge for credit provided by the retailer. The turnover of retailers operating sub-post offices includes the gross remuneration received in respect of this work without deduction of disbursements.

Persons engaged. Includes all persons who worked in the business in the week ended October 30, 1971 or (if the business was closed in that week) in the nearest normal trading week, including those temporarily absent through sickness or holidays. All working proprietors and members of the owner's family who worked in the business are included, whether or not they received a definite wage, as well as paid employees. Part-time directors paid by fee only are excluded. Part-time workers are included, however short the period for which they worked during the week.

Rounding of figures. For turnover each figure has been rounded to the nearest £1,000, and there may therefore be small discrepancies between the sums of individual figures and the totals shown.

Notes on kinds of business

Grocers and provision dealers. Includes cooked meat and delicatessen shops; small general shops of the 'village general store' type selling both food and non-food items; and general food shops where groceries are the main item sold. This heading also includes establishments selling ice-cream, mineral waters and vegetarian and health foods.

Dairymen. Includes depots from which roundsmen operate, but not farms distributing milk direct to customers.

Bread and flour confectioners. Includes depots from which roundsmen operate. If the trader is also engaged in baking, the productive side of the business is included unless separate accounts are kept for it.

Off-licences. Off-licences in establishments classified as grocers and provision dealers and those attached to public houses are excluded.

Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents. Includes establishments specialising in the sale of confectionery or tobacco or newspapers and periodicals; and those combining the sale of two or more of these commodity groups. Street newsvendors were not included in the census.

Footwear shops. Includes establishments combining the sale and repair of footwear but excludes establishments specialising in repairs, ie those whose receipts for repairs account for 80 per cent or more of turnover.

Men's and boys' wear shops. Includes retail bespoke tailors; figures for the productive side of the business are included except where separate accounts were kept for it.

Women's and girls' wear, household textile and general clothing shops. Includes establishments specialising in the sale of a particular category of women's wear—such as outerwear or underwear specialists, milliners, furriers, infants' or children's wear shops—together with drapers and establishments selling a full range of women's clothing. Soft furnishings and household textiles shops are included here because so much of these goods is sold in women's wear and drapery shops. Wool and art needlework shops, second hand clothing shops and clothing hire shops are also included, as are clothing repair shops.

Furniture and allied shops. Includes establishments selling or repairing domestic furniture and beds and mattresses; floor covering shops; antique dealers; art dealers and picture framers; and second hand furniture dealers. Dealers in office furniture are excluded.

Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire). Establishments where the main business is hiring out radio and television sets are excluded as also are radio or television relay showrooms. Electricity Board showrooms are also excluded.

Radio and television hire shops. These are shops the main receipts of which are rental payments for the hire of radio or television sets, excluding wired relay sets.

Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops. Includes domestic hardware and ironmongery shops and do-it-yourself shops; china and glassware dealers; wallpaper and paint dealers. Gas Board showrooms are excluded.

Booksellers, stationers. Includes establishments selling books, stationery, artists' supplies, maps, greeting cards, etc; second-hand booksellers; and circulating libraries. Combined bookseller-newsagents and stationer-newsagents are included here but not news agents with only small sales of books or stationery. Dealers in office equipment, law and commercial stationery, and the like are excluded.

Chemists, photographic dealers. Includes dispensing chemists, including any combining the business of a dispensing chemist with that of an optician; other establishments selling chemists' goods, toilet preparations, cosmetics, etc; establishments selling cameras, photographic film and accessories.

Cycle and perambulator shops. Includes establishments selling cycles and cycle and motor accessories; extablishments selling perambulators (these shops usually also sell nursery furniture and bedding). Shops whose main receipts were from the sale of motor accessories were not included in the census. Cycle and perambulator shops were previously included in the broad group 'Household goods shops' although cycle shops were classified in the Standard Industrial Classification to the broad group 'Other non-food retailers'. The 1968 revision of this Classification classified perambulator shops also to the latter broad group, so the whole of the intermediate group 'Cycle and perambulator shops' has now been transferred to 'Other non-food retailers'.

Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops. Includes establishments selling or repairing jewellery, gold and silver wear, watches and clocks; leather and travel goods; sports goods; toys; camping equipment; and fancy goods.

Other non-food shops. Includes florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, general second-hand dealers, sub-post offices with minor retail sales, and other non-food shops (including for example pawnbrokers, retailers and handicraft materials, philatelic goods, and scientific, medical and surgical goods).

Department Stores. A fresh definition for a department store was agreed with the Census of Distribution Advisory Committee for the 1971 census. The definition is substantially the same as that used in previous censuses in that the shop must have 25 or more persons engaged and sell a wide range of commodities, which must include significant amounts of clothing and household goods. The spread of sales is defined as follows:

having in each of 5 or more of the commodity groups listed below sales amounting to at least £15,000 or at least 2 per cent of total turnover whichever is the greater.

There must be at least one qualifying group in each of the categories I, II and III

Category Commodity Group.

I
1 Men's and boys' wear
2 Women's, girls' and children's wear
3 Footwear

II
4 Furniture and floor coverings
5 Radio, electrical and hardware

III
6 Food
7 Haberdashery and other drapery goods, and leather and travel goods
8 Household textiles and soft furnishings
9 Miscellaneous

Variety and general household stores. Includes variety or 'bazaar stores' selling a very wide range of goods usually displayed in trays or racks for selection by customers, and general household stores which are defined as follows:

shops with a turnover of £15,000 or more selling a varied range of household goods but which cannot appropriately be classified as department stores. They must have sales amounting to at least 20 per cent of total turnover in each of at least 2 of the following 3 groups;

1 Furniture and floor coverings
2 Radio, electrical and hardware
3 Clothing, soft furnishings and household textiles

Credit traders calling on customers, whose sales qualify under this definition or would meet the required spread of sales for a department store, are classified to this kind of business.

Mail order businesses include all traders wholly or mainly engaged in mail order trading as well as general mail order houses.

Footwear repairers. These are establishments undertaking footwear repairing and not having significant sales of footwear (those that did were classified as footwear shops).

Hairdressers. Includes hairdressers and hairdresser-tobacconists and shops specialising in manicure and beauty treatment.

Laundries, launderettes and dry cleaners. In addition to the three kinds of organisations named this group includes organisations hiring out towels and other linen or hiring out overalls and other industrial clothing. Separate figures for each of these five kinds of business will be published in the final report.

Inquiries

Inquiries about the Census of Distribution for 1971 should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road Newport, Mon., NPT 1XG (Tel: Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000).

Census of Production for 1971: Provisional Results

AMENDMENTS should be made to the table of provisional results of the Census of Production 1971, published in *Trade and Industry*, December 14, 1972. In the column 'Total net capital expenditure, 1971' the following figures should be substituted:

		£ million
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	341.6
Order VI	Metal manufactures	312.4
Order XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	98.1
Orders III-XIX	All Manufacturing Industries	2,021.5
Orders II-XIX and XXI	All Census Industries	2,957.1

Sales and orders in the engineering industries—amendment

IN the table of index numbers for the engineering industries given on page 559 of last week's *Trade and Industry*, the trend estimates for export net new orders for December 1971 was given incorrectly. It should read 148 instead of 140.

TEXTILES

Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in October showed an increase of 6 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 4 per cent in August and 6 per cent in September.

The value of stocks at the end of October was 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 =100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1970 4th quarter	135	8	143	*–3*
1971 1st quarter	100	*10*	147	*–8*
2nd quarter	106	*10*	135	*–4*
3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
1971 October	155	*1*	138	*7*
November	131	*6*	155	*10*
December	135	*7*	152	*6*
1972 January	72	*9*	152	*19*
February	103	*5*	160	*16*
March	130	*–3*	164	*11*
April	121	*6*	147	*8*
May	105	*4*	151	*10*
June	106	*3*	146	*8*
July	102	*14*	150	*10*
August	114	*4*	150	*6*
September	154	*6*	154	*4*
October	165	*6*	140	*1*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	October 1972	January-October 1972	October 1972
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	–10	– 3	19
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	6	– 6	–24
Women's underwear	4	1	4
Women's hose and children's socks	–20	–19	–24
Women's millinery	41	26	–10
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	12	22	2
Children's wear	– 4	– 5	36
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	9	–10	23
Gloves	–13	–10	–32
Piece-goods and nets	–16	–16	–36
Household textiles	10	4	–19
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	15	15	4
Boots and shoes	—	2	– 2
Total†	6	5	1

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

Industrial expenditure on scientific research and development in 1969-70

THIS article, prepared by the Scientific and Technological Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry, presents results of the survey of industry spending on scientific research and development in 1969/70, covering private industry, the public corporations and the industrial research associations. Comparisons are also made with the results of the surveys in the three preceding years. The article carries forward one year the figures for industrial expenditure for 1968/69 and earlier years published in the November 1970 issue of *Economic Trends*. Summary figures for all sectors covering 1966/67, 1967/68 and the two previous surveys for 1961/62 and 1964/65 were published in *Statistics of Science and Technology* (SST) of 1968 and 1970.

Definitions

The surveys follow the internationally agreed ((OECD) concepts for the analysis of research and development. Definitions of basic research, applied research and experimental development are given in the notes. The last issue of SST also carries detailed notes on the definition and scope of R and D and the methodology of carrying out the surveys. The figures presented relate to actual amounts of money spent and are thus at current prices. Research in the social sciences is excluded.

Total expenditure

In arriving at the total of expenditure for all industry, only the money spent in industry's own establishments *plus* the R and D work put out by industry to other sectors—that is to Government establishments, universities, etc.—is counted and it is assumed that R and D work contracted out within private industry is covered by the returns for the contractor.

Total expenditure on scientific R and D carried out within industry's own establishments or financed by industry in 1969/70 is over £700 million—almost 7 per cent more than in the previous year. Of this total some £450 million represents expenditure from industry's own funds in the UK and some £230 million expenditure by industry from Government funds. The balance, some £30 million, is made up from funds from overseas, mainly receipts from other companies in the same group as the recipient firm, for example, a parent company or an overseas subsidiary.

Table A below summarises the main results of the inquiry and gives comparative figures for the three preceding years. The increase in 1969/70 is larger than in the two preceding years, and over the three years 1966/67 to 1969/70 expenditure on scientific R and D carried out by industry is higher by over 16 per cent. The increase in expenditure from industry's own funds more than 15 per cent, compares with just under 14 per cent in expenditure financed from Government funds. There is an increase of over 50 per cent in funds from overseas. Scientific R and D put out by industry to other sectors is nearly £14 million, compared with £4 million in 1966/67.

Table 1 of the detailed tables presents the total expenditure on scientific R and D in 1969/70. The figures are analysed according to the sector in which the work is carried out and by product group. Most of the work (89 per cent) is carried out within private industry. The survey shows that 6 per cent is carried out in the laboratories of the public corporations, 2 per cent in research associations and a further 2 per cent is financed by industry but carried out elsewhere. The figures for work financed by industry, shown as carried out by Government establishments and by universities and further education establishments, are as returned by industry and not by the establishments themselves.

Of the £697 million spent in 1969/70 on work carried out within industry, £68 million (or 10 per cent) is capital expenditure on land, buildings, plant and equipment; 90 per cent is current expenditure. The relative importance of capital and current expenditure is similar for private industry, public corporations and research associations.

TABLE A. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R AND D 1966/67 TO 1969/70

Private industry, public corporations and industrial research associations

£ million

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
R and D expenditure:				
Total	611.5	631.4	666.2	711.0
Carried out within industry	607.3	624.4	657.3	697.4
Put out by industry to other sectors	4.3	7.0	8.9	13.5
Funds for industry's R and D:				
Total	611.5	631.4	666.2	711.0
Industry's own funds	390.5	407.2	428.4	450.6
Government funds	199.8	200.9	208.7	227.7
Overseas funds	21.2	23.3	29.1	32.6

TABLE B. CAPITAL AND CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON R AND D IN INDUSTRY 1969/70

	Total	Capital	Current
		£ million	
All industry	697.5	68.0	629.5
Private industry	636.1	60.8	575.3
Public corporations	44.9	5.7	39.2
Research associations	16.5	1.5	15.0
		Per cent	
All industry	100	10	90
Private industry	100	10	90
Public corporations	100	13	87
Research associations	100	9	91

Capital expenditure

Details of capital expenditure by product group are given in Table 2. The table shows that 70 per cent of capital expenditure consists of plant and equipment and 30 per cent of land and buildings. The largest amount of capital expenditure occurs in the chemical product group about £18 million; expenditure in both electrical engineering and aerospace is about £11 million.

Current expenditure

Details of current expenditure, which amounted to £629 million in 1969/70, are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Current expenditure is analysed in two ways. First (in Table 3) according to type of expendi-

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TABLE C. ANALYSIS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1969/70

£ million

	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment
All industry	68.0	20.3	47.6
Private industry	60.8	18.2	42.5
Public corporations	5.7	1.7	4.0
Research associations	1.5	0.4	1.1
of which:			
Chemicals	17.7	6.6	11.1
Electronics and electrical engineering	11.4	1.2	10.2
Aerospace	11.1	1.7	9.4
Motor vehicles	8.6	6.5	2.1
Mechanical engineering	5.0	1.3	3.7

ture—wages and salaries, materials and equipment, and other expenditure and second (Table 4) according to the type of work—basic and applied research, and development.

Table D below summarises the data in Table 3. It shows that wages and salaries comprise over half of all current expenditure on R and D—in the public corporations and in the industrial research associations the proportion is almost two thirds. In the ships and marine engine product group the proportion of expenditure on salaries and wages is lower, and is only about one third. In this product group, materials and equipment is a relatively more important part of development costs and is close to half of total expenditure compared with average of less than a quarter throughout industry.

TABLE D. CURRENT EXPENDITURE IN 1969/70
Analysis by type of expenditure

Per cent

	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other
All industry	100	56	23	21
Private industry	100	55	24	21
Public corporations	100	64	16	20
Research associations	100	65	11	23
of which:				
Ships and marine engines	100	34	49	17
Aerospace	100	50	31	18
Electronics and computers	100	52	23	25
Mechanical engineering	100	56	24	19
Electrical engineering	100	62	20	18
Chemicals	100	63	14	24
Motor vehicles	100	63	19	18

Industry is also asked to report how much of their current expenditure is attributable to basic research, applied research, and development. These categories are defined in the notes at the end of this article but it needs to be remembered that interpretation of these terms is sometimes difficult and may well be different in different product groups.

TABLE E. CURRENT EXPENDITURE IN 1969/70
Analysis by type of work

Per cent

	Total	Basic	Applied	Development
All industry	100	4	22	74
Private industry	100	4	19	77
Public corporations	100	4	51	45
Research associations	100	21	58	21

Private industry devotes the greater part of its resources and effort to development—in 1969/70 it was over three quarters of the total expenditure. The public corporations are interested in rather longer-term projects; in consequence less than half their expenditure is on development and about one half in on applied research.

The industrial research associations spend a fifth of their resources on *basic research*—compared with private industry which spend about 4 per cent. The latter percentage is similar to that in industry in the United States. There is, however, considerable variation between product groups in the importance of basic research. About a quarter of current R and D expenditure reported in machine tools is classified as basic research but for motor vehicles the proportion is only 1 per cent. Examples are shown in Table F. Details are in Table 4.

TABLE F. BASIC RESEARCH IN INDUSTRY
Percentage of current expenditure on basic research

Per cent

	All industry	Private industry	Public corporations	Research associations
All product groups	4	4	4	22
of which:				
Machine tools	26	24	13	37
Pottery, china, glass	14	14	10	8
Petroleum	12	12	—	—
Chemicals	8	8	3	31
Food	8	7	12	39
Metal goods	6	5	5	27
Paper and printing	4	2	—	27
Textiles	3	2	12	19
Ships and marine engines	3	2	—	10
Electrical engineering	3	1	12	30
Electronics	2	2	—	26
Motor vehicles	1	1	—	—

Source of funds for R and D

Table 5 analyses the funds available for industrial R and D by product group. As already seen from the summary in Table A, Government funds account for nearly one third of the total. The analysis of the source of funds for total expenditure by all industry is shown in the first five columns of the detailed table. In the analysis of the source of funds for total expenditure, work contracted out within private industry is excluded from total expenditure in order to avoid duplication. But in the analysis of the source of funds for expenditure by private industry alone, also shown in this table, this deduction has not been made and the analysis of sources of funds relates to *gross* expenditure, including expenditure on work contracted out to other businesses in private industry. Most of the work contracted out does appear elsewhere as expenditure by the contractor, although his expenditure excludes the profit element of his charge. Furthermore some other R and D work, put out to small firms or consultants not covered by the survey is also excluded from the estimated total expenditure. It has not proved possible to estimate the true amount of duplication and so of the size of these omissions.

Table 6 presents a comparison of expenditure on research and development, carried out within private industry in the year 1969/70 with the figures for the three preceding years from earlier surveys.

Definitions and Notes

1 Scientific Research and development. Research and development is defined for the purposes of this inquiry in the following categories:

a Basic or fundamental research. Work undertaken primarily for the advancement of scientific knowledge without a specific practical application in view.

b Applied research. Research undertaken with either a general or a particular application in view.

c Development. The use of the results of basic and applied research directed to the introduction of useful materials, processes, products, devices and systems, or the improvement of existing ones. It should include the prototype or pilot plant stage and all work done on development contracts with Government departments, the Atomic Energy Authority and similar public bodies. Firms in the aerospace industry should include expenditure on development batches.

The guiding line to distinguish research and development activity from non-research activity is the presence or absence of an element of novelty or innovation. If the activity follows an established pattern it should be excluded; if it departs from routine and breaks new ground it should be included.

2 Industry. Industry is defined here as consisting of three parts: private industry, public corporations and the industrial research associations.

3 Private industry. The inquiry carried out by the Business Statistics Office (BSO). All firms spending more than £25,000 a year were

(continued on next page)

R & D EXPENDITURE
continued

approached and a two-in-five sample of the remainder who had not been surveyed in previous years. The expenditure recorded on actual returns received for 1969/70 account for 81 per cent of the total estimate. The figures for construction do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering.

4 Public corporations. All public corporations known to engage in scientific research and development are surveyed. The list of public corporations is as used for the national accounts. Following national accounts practice, the Post Office is regarded as a public corporation and the Atomic Energy Authority is included with Government. In 1967/68 the British Iron and Steel Research Association was transferred from the industrial research associations to public corporations; this happened when it became the Inter-Group Laboratories of the British Steel Corporation. The 1967/68 figures for iron and steel (Table 6) reflect this change and the associated nationalisation of the steel industry.

TABLE 1. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN OR FINANCED BY INDUSTRY IN UNITED KINGDOM 1969/70

£ thousand

		Research and development carried out within industry				Research and development financed by industry and carried out by other sectors			
	Total expenditure	Total	Private industry	Public corporation	Research associations	Total	Government establishments	Universities and further education establishments	Other
ALL PRODUCT GROUPS	710,982	697,450	636,095	44,905	16,450	13,532	439	1,826	11,267
Mining and quarrying (1)	894	858	836	19	3	36	5	29	2
Manufactures:									
Total	700,612	687,731	631,245	41,383	15,104	12,881	388	1,569	10,924
Food, drink and tobacco	22,812	21,641	20,743	28	870	1,171	6	108	1,057
Chemical and allied products:									
Total	108,579	104,490	101,881	1,527	1,082	4,089	127	628	3,334
Petroleum products	11,731	11,503	11,493	10	—	228	—	66	162
Pharmaceutical products	26,207	24,231	24,214	13	4	1,976	24	228	1,724
Paint	2,920	2,913	2,674	50	189	7	—	5	2
Synthetic rubber, resins and plastic materials	14,261	14,199	13,914	117	167	62	26	16	20
Other chemicals	53,460	51,644	49,586	1,337	722	1,816	77	313	1,426
Iron and steel	10,563	10,405	2,575	6,916	915	158	1	79	78
Non-ferrous metals	7,936	7,766	6,794	16	956	170	14	26	130
Mechanical engineering:									
Total	61,111	60,334	45,206	11,954	3,174	777	24	159	594
Agricultural machinery	1,511	1,502	1,499	3	—	9	4	4	1
Metal-working machine tools	5,304	5,210	4,202	66	941	94	—	15	79
Textile machinery	2,410	2,371	2,097	30	244	39	—	9	30
Mechanical handling and contractors' plant	4,749	4,725	3,960	760	5	24	1	13	10
Office machinery	1,489	1,459	1,452	7	—	30	—	—	30
Industrial plant and steelwork	17,530	17,406	7,612	8,838	956	124	12	73	39
Industrial engines	} 28,119	} 27,662	} 24,384	29	97	} 457	} 7	} 45	} 405
Other machinery and equipment				2,221	931				
Scientific instruments	17,461	17,304	16,214	231	859	157	34	40	83
Electrical engineering:									
Total	186,964	182,904	164,518	17,141	1,245	4,060	87	301	3,672
Electronic computers	23,723	23,654	22,942	655	57	69	—	55	14
Electronic components and apparatus including telecommunications	122,948	119,760	107,373	12,216	171	3,188	20	134	3,034
Electrical machinery	24,854	24,675	20,360	3,441	874	179	50	95	34
Insulated wires and cables	4,257	4,231	3,539	592	99	26	—	2	24
Domestic appliances	3,348	2,829	2,783	1	44	519	—	1	518
Miscellaneous electrical goods	7,835	7,757	7,521	236	—	78	17	14	47
Ships and marine engines	4,909	4,866	3,839	8	1,019	43	19	22	2
Motor vehicles	49,158	48,937	48,218	212	506	221	1	32	188
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	171,312	169,945	169,428	517	—	1,367	1	30	1,336
Railway equipment	2,791	2,699	161	2,538	1	92	—	30	62
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,646	11,543	10,899	148	496	103	26	16	61
Textiles and man-made fibres	15,728	15,686	14,488	22	1,176	42	14	3	25
Leather, leather goods and fur	367	366	235	—	131	1	1	—	—
Clothing and footwear	1,030	1,007	705	—	302	23	2	20	1
Building materials and abrasives	4,840	4,786	4,158	111	516	54	14	16	24
Pottery, china and glass	7,183	7,136	6,768	12	356	47	7	29	11
Timber and furniture	962	961	451	—	510	1	—	1	—
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,561	5,422	4,944	—	478	139	8	—	131
Rubber and rubber products	4,823	4,774	4,275	1	498	49	2	24	23
Other manufactures	4,881	4,762	4,744	2	15	119	—	5	114
Construction (2)	3,519	3,127	2,403	110	614	392	45	150	197
Utilities and services (3)	5,957	5,734	1,612	3,393	729	223	1	78	144

1. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction.
2. The figures for this product group do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering.
3. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety, etc.

5 Industrial research associations. Information on scientific research and development by the research associations which are grant-aided are obtained through the appropriate administrative branch of the Department of Trade and Industry with whom they have close links. The other research associations receive the standard questionnaire.

Product groups. Products commonly associated in production and usually similar in nature or manner of production. It should be noted that product groups generally correspond quite closely to industry groups, since establishments in manufacturing industry are basically defined in terms of their principal products. (See Notes to the Report on the Census of Production).

7 Rounding of figures. Where figures have been rounded there may be discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals as shown.

The following symbol has been used throughout the tables:
— = nil or negligible.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM 1969/70

	All industry			Private industry			Public corporations			Research associations		
	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment (1)	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment (1)	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment (1)	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment (1)
ALL PRODUCT GROUPS	67,950	20,304	47,645	60,772	18,241	42,531	5,717	1,711	4,006	1,460	353	1,108
Mining and quarrying (2)	77	6	71	73	4	69	3	2	2	—	—	—
Manufactures:												
Total	67,413	20,184	47,228	60,572	18,230	42,342	5,495	1,620	3,875	1,345	334	1,011
Food, drink and tobacco	3,358	874	2,484	3,293	872	2,421	5	1	4	60	1	59
Chemical and allied products												
Total	17,656	6,588	11,068	17,413	6,505	10,908	189	80	109	54	4	50
Petroleum products	1,285	304	981	1,283	303	980	2	1	1	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical products	5,598	3,126	2,472	5,592	3,122	2,470	6	5	1	—	—	—
Paint	146	16	131	133	12	121	8	4	4	6	—	6
Synthetic rubber, resins and plastic materials	2,524	294	2,230	2,492	285	2,207	17	7	10	15	2	13
Other chemicals	8,103	2,848	5,254	7,913	2,783	5,130	156	63	93	33	2	31
Iron and steel	1,187	234	953	266	79	187	805	92	713	115	62	53
Non-ferrous metals	860	107	753	635	105	530	3	1	2	222	1	221
Mechanical engineering												
Total	5,012	1,280	3,734	2,948	663	2,286	1,870	557	1,313	195	60	134
Agricultural machinery	152	51	101	151	50	101	1	1	—	—	—	—
Metal-working machine tools	776	49	728	687	34	653	14	4	10	76	11	65
Textile machinery	198	85	114	163	65	98	8	4	4	28	16	11
Mechanical handling and contractors' plant	212	54	158	150	44	106	61	10	51	1	—	1
Office machinery	88	4	84	85	2	83	3	2	1	—	—	—
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,086	563	1,523	441	44	398	1,604	492	1,112	40	27	13
Industrial engines	} 1,500	} 474	} 1,026	} 1,271	} 424	} 847	6	2	4	7	—	7
Other machinery and equipment							173	42	131	43	6	37
Scientific instruments	1,219	133	1,087	1,132	101	1,031	32	15	18	55	17	38
Electrical engineering												
Total	11,365	1,183	10,184	9,169	622	8,547	2,014	546	1,469	181	14	169
Electronic computers	772	226	546	723	181	542	47	45	2	2	—	2
Electronic components and apparatus including telecommunications	6,479	448	6,032	5,373	232	5,141	1,080	213	867	27	2	25
Electrical machinery	3,033	324	2,710	2,184	83	2,101	720	232	489	129	9	120
Insulated wires and cables	377	60	317	242	28	214	119	31	88	16	2	15
Domestic appliances	107	1	106	99	—	99	—	—	—	7	1	7
Miscellaneous electrical goods	597	124	473	548	98	450	49	26	23	—	—	—
Ships and marine engines	95	20	75	32	17	15	4	3	1	59	—	59
Motor vehicles	8,616	6,491	2,126	8,538	6,442	2,096	2	1	1	76	48	29
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	11,070	1,667	9,403	10,864	1,509	9,355	206	158	49	—	—	—
Railway equipment	329	158	171	3	—	3	326	158	168	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,347	458	889	1,298	445	853	19	5	14	30	8	22
Textiles and man-made fibres	1,768	163	1,604	1,670	117	1,553	5	2	3	93	44	48
Leather and fur leather goods	15	—	15	5	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	10
Clothing and footwear	25	4	21	8	—	8	—	—	—	17	4	13
Building materials and abrasives	785	165	620	725	144	581	12	3	9	48	18	30
Pottery, china and glass	1,033	102	931	998	76	922	2	1	1	33	26	8
Timber and furniture	35	5	30	8	—	8	—	—	—	26	5	21
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	655	204	451	615	182	433	—	—	—	40	22	18
Rubber and rubber products	479	163	316	448	163	285	—	—	—	31	—	31
Other manufactures	504	188	316	503	187	316	1	1	—	—	—	—
Construction	160	21	139	97	6	91	12	1	11	51	15	37
Utilities and services (3)	301	93	208	30	—	29	207	89	119	63	4	60

1. Including vehicles.
2. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction.
3. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety, etc.

TABLE 3. CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM: ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE 1969/70

£ thousand

	All industry				Private industry				Public corporations				Research associations			
	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other
ALL PRODUCT GROUPS	629,500	352,114	144,541	132,848	575,323	317,293	136,412	121,618	39,188	24,989	6,429	7,771	14,990	9,830	1,700	3,460
Mining and quarrying (1)	781	481	201	99	763	471	198	94	16	9	3	4	2	2	—	—
Manufactures:																
Total	620,319	346,764	142,933	130,622	570,672	314,505	135,514	120,653	35,888	23,234	5,813	6,841	13,759	9,025	1,606	3,128
Food, drink, tobacco	18,283	11,410	3,328	3,545	17,450	10,796	3,260	3,394	24	15	5	4	809	600	63	147
Chemical and allied products:																
Total	86,834	54,284	12,006	20,545	84,468	52,762	11,658	20,049	1,339	786	278	274	1,027	737	71	221
Petroleum products	10,219	6,979	1,341	1,899	10,210	6,974	1,339	1,897	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical products	18,633	10,639	2,669	5,326	18,622	10,632	2,669	5,321	7	4	—	3	4	3	—	1
Paint	2,766	2,030	245	491	2,541	1,869	219	454	42	29	8	5	183	133	18	32
Synthetic rubber, resin, plastic materials	11,675	7,207	1,669	2,799	11,422	7,045	1,645	2,732	101	57	20	24	152	105	5	43
Other chemicals	43,541	27,429	6,082	10,030	41,673	26,242	5,786	9,645	1,180	691	248	240	688	496	48	145
Iron and steel	9,219	5,780	1,341	2,098	2,308	1,348	410	550	6,111	3,905	846	1,360	800	527	85	188
Non-ferrous metals	6,906	4,235	1,037	1,634	6,159	3,733	947	1,479	13	7	3	3	734	495	87	152
Mechanical engineering:																
Total	55,323	31,237	13,549	10,536	42,258	23,398	10,914	7,947	10,085	6,024	2,100	1,959	2,980	1,816	534	630
Agricultural machinery	1,350	897	305	148	1,348	896	305	147	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Metal-working machine tools	4,434	2,663	820	951	3,515	2,125	659	731	53	31	12	10	866	507	149	210
Textile machinery	2,173	1,369	514	290	1,934	1,218	491	225	23	13	4	5	217	138	18	60
Mechanical handling and contractors' plant	4,513	2,329	1,544	640	3,810	1,817	1,474	519	698	509	70	119	4	3	—	1
Office machinery	1,371	957	225	189	1,367	955	225	187	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Industrial plant and steelwork	15,320	8,596	3,828	2,896	7,171	3,890	2,012	1,270	7,234	4,145	1,594	1,495	915	562	222	132
Industrial engines	26,162	14,426	6,313	5,422	23,113	12,497	5,748	4,867	23	14	5	4	90	59	9	22
Other machinery and equipment									2,048	1,309	415	323	888	547	136	205
Scientific instruments	16,085	8,824	3,190	4,071	15,082	8,141	3,057	3,884	199	128	32	40	804	555	102	147
Electrical engineering:																
Total	171,540	92,232	38,972	40,336	155,349	81,269	36,694	37,387	15,125	10,308	2,100	2,719	1,065	657	178	230
Electronic computers	22,882	10,617	7,228	5,037	22,219	10,250	6,989	4,980	608	334	237	37	55	33	2	20
Electronic components and apparatus including telecommunications	113,281	59,694	24,558	29,029	102,000	51,600	23,439	26,962	11,136	8,005	1,094	2,037	145	89	25	30
Electrical machinery	21,641	12,617	5,201	3,824	18,176	10,572	4,446	3,158	2,720	1,585	626	510	745	461	129	155
Insulated wires and cables	3,854	2,479	738	636	3,297	2,152	616	529	473	276	107	90	83	51	15	17
Domestic appliances	2,722	1,968	400	354	2,684	1,945	393	346	1	1	—	—	37	23	7	8
Miscellaneous electrical goods	7,160	4,857	847	1,457	6,973	4,750	811	1,412	187	107	36	45	—	—	—	—
Ships and marine engines	4,771	1,621	2,334	816	3,807	1,080	2,209	518	4	2	—	2	960	538	125	296
Motor vehicles	40,321	25,254	7,778	7,289	39,681	24,790	7,702	7,189	210	173	18	19	429	291	58	82
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	158,875	79,903	49,684	29,288	158,564	79,743	49,673	29,148	310	160	11	140	—	—	—	—
Railway equipment	2,370	1,664	423	283	158	94	45	19	2,210	1,570	378	264	1	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,197	6,356	1,637	2,204	9,601	5,988	1,546	2,067	129	78	21	30	467	290	70	108
Textiles and man-made fibres	13,918	7,967	3,134	2,818	12,818	7,190	3,032	2,595	17	10	4	4	1,083	767	98	219
Leather, leather and fur goods	350	212	48	90	230	124	35	71	—	—	—	—	120	88	13	19
Clothing and footwear	981	652	71	258	697	467	65	165	—	—	—	—	285	186	6	93

TABLE 3
continued

£ thousand

	All industry				Private industry				Public corporations				Research associations			
	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other	Total	Salaries and wages	Materials and equipment	Other
Building materials and abrasives	4,001	2,516	808	677	3,433	2,147	758	528	100	64	18	18	469	305	32	131
Pottery, china and clay	6,103	3,645	1,280	1,178	5,770	3,409	1,245	1,116	10	7	1	3	322	229	34	60
Timber and furniture	926	553	83	290	443	264	74	104	—	—	—	—	483	289	8	186
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	4,768	3,179	587	1,001	4,329	2,862	570	898	—	—	—	—	438	318	17	103
Rubber and rubber products	4,294	2,739	600	955	3,827	2,412	575	840	—	—	—	—	468	328	25	115
Other manufactures	4,258	2,504	1,045	709	4,241	2,491	1,044	706	1	1	—	1	15	12	1	2
Construction (2)	2,967	1,639	525	804	2,306	1,256	465	585	99	44	34	21	563	339	26	198
Utilities and services (3)	5,433	3,228	882	1,324	1,582	1,061	235	286	3,185	1,702	578	905	666	465	68	133

1. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction.
2. The figures for this product group do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering.
3. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety, etc.

TABLE 4. CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM: ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF WORK 1969/70

£ thousand

	All industry				Private industry				Public corporations				Research associations			
	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development
ALL PRODUCT GROUPS	629,500	25,623	137,948	465,930	575,323	20,673	109,343	445,307	39,188	1,717	19,959	17,512	14,990	3,233	8,646	3,111
Mining and quarrying (1)	781	109	419	253	763	108	409	246	16	1	9	6	2	—	1	1
Manufactures:																
Total	620,319	25,049	134,484	460,787	570,672	20,344	107,560	442,768	35,888	1,658	19,143	15,086	13,759	3,047	7,780	2,932
Food, drink, tobacco	18,283	1,541	7,459	9,283	17,450	1,225	7,012	9,213	24	3	19	2	809	314	429	67
Chemical and allied products:																
Total	86,834	6,871	37,507	42,456	84,468	6,516	36,247	41,705	1,339	34	664	640	1,027	320	596	111
Petroleum products	10,219	1,260	4,935	4,023	10,210	1,260	4,930	4,020	9	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical products	18,633	1,124	10,399	7,111	18,622	1,123	10,395	7,104	7	—	—	7	4	1	3	—
Paint	2,766	263	804	1,699	2,541	181	685	1,675	42	—	34	8	183	82	85	15
Synthetic rubber, resins and plastic material	11,675	818	4,546	6,311	11,422	751	4,416	6,255	101	4	62	35	152	62	69	22
Other chemicals	43,541	3,406	16,823	23,312	41,673	3,201	15,821	22,651	1,180	30	563	587	688	175	439	74
Iron and steel	9,219	670	4,885	3,665	2,308	30	597	1,681	6,111	426	3,987	1,698	800	213	301	285
Non-ferrous metals	6,906	337	3,031	3,538	6,159	170	2,693	3,296	13	1	8	3	734	165	330	239
Mechanical engineering:																
Total	55,323	4,460	13,399	37,463	42,258	3,010	5,600	33,648	10,085	773	6,046	3,265	2,980	678	1,752	550
Agricultural machinery	1,350	—	32	1,318	1,348	—	32	1,316	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Metal-working machine tools	4,434	1,173	887	2,373	3,515	843	428	2,244	53	7	39	7	866	323	420	122
Textile machinery	2,173	78	672	1,424	1,934	37	523	1,374	23	3	14	6	217	39	134	44
Mechanical handling and contractors' plant	4,513	60	429	4,023	3,810	55	131	3,624	698	4	296	398	4	1	2	1
Office machinery	1,371	1	127	1,243	1,367	1	127	1,239	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Industrial plant and Steelwork	15,320	874	6,417	8,029	7,171	18	882	6,271	7,234	717	4,956	1,561	915	139	579	197
Industrial engines	26,162	2,274	4,835	19,053	23,113	2,056	3,477	17,580	23	3	17	3	90	5	63	23
Other machinery and equipment									2,048	39	724	1,285	888	171	554	163
Scientific instruments	16,085	751	2,857	12,478	15,082	593	2,287	12,202	199	5	92	102	804	153	478	173
Electrical engineering:																
Total	171,540	3,886	28,486	139,168	155,349	3,168	21,136	131,043	15,125	402	6,670	8,055	1,065	314	681	70

(*continued on next page*)

R & D EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 4 *continued*

£ thousand

	All industry				Private industry				Public corporations				Research associations			
	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development	Total	Basic	Applied	Development
Electronic computers	22,882	10	702	22,170	22,219	—	659	21,560	608	—	8	600	55	10	35	10
Electronic components and apparatus including telecommunications	113,281	2,839	17,161	93,281	102,000	2,795	12,936	86,269	11,136	1	4,133	7,002	145	42	93	9
Electrical machinery	21,641	704	8,231	12,706	18,176	149	5,695	12,331	2,720	329	2,062	330	745	226	474	45
Insulated wires and cables	3,854	90	1,166	2,597	3,297	1	760	2,536	473	64	352	58	83	25	54	4
Domestic appliances	2,722	62	168	2,492	2,684	50	143	2,490	1	—	1	—	37	11	25	2
Miscellaneous electrical goods	7,160	181	1,057	5,922	6,973	173	943	5,857	187	8	114	65	—	—	—	—
Ships and marine engines	4,771	162	661	3,948	3,807	66	306	3,435	4	—	—	4	960	96	355	509
Motor vehicles	40,321	484	4,593	35,243	39,681	373	4,294	35,014	210	—	24	186	429	112	275	43
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	158,875	3,207	14,345	141,323	158,564	3,207	14,333	141,025	310	—	13	298	—	—	—	—
Railway equipment	2,370	—	1,486	884	158	—	19	139	2,211	—	1,467	744	1	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,197	634	2,385	7,178	9,601	499	2,083	7,019	129	7	82	40	467	127	221	119
Textiles and man-made fibres	13,918	466	5,368	8,084	12,818	261	4,673	7,884	17	2	12	3	1,083	203	684	197
Leather, leather and fur goods	350	24	181	145	230	—	85	145	—	—	—	—	120	24	96	—
Clothing and footwear	981	82	382	517	697	25	305	366	—	—	—	—	285	57	77	151
Building materials and abrasives	4,001	211	1,546	2,244	3,433	158	1,162	2,112	100	3	54	42	469	49	329	90
Pottery, china and glass	6,103	848	1,564	3,690	5,770	820	1,309	3,641	10	1	6	4	322	27	249	46
Timber and furniture	926	79	312	535	443	4	31	408	—	—	—	—	483	75	281	127
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	4,768	189	1,406	3,172	4,329	72	1,115	3,142	—	—	—	—	438	117	291	30
Rubber and rubber products	4,294	20	1,781	2,493	3,827	19	1,431	2,376	—	—	—	—	468	—	351	117
Other manufactures	4,258	130	846	3,281	4,241	128	841	3,272	1	—	—	1	15	2	5	8
Construction (2)	2,967	78	1,394	1,495	2,306	15	917	1,374	99	20	69	9	563	43	407	113
Utilities and services (3)	5,433	387	1,652	3,395	1,582	206	457	919	3,185	38	737	2,411	666	143	458	66

1. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction.
2. The figures for this product group do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering.
3. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety, etc.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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TABLE 5. SOURCE OF FINANCE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN, OR FINANCED BY, INDUSTRY IN UNITED KINGDOM 1969/70

£ thousand

	Total expenditure					Gross expenditure by private industry					Expenditure by research associations			
		Industry's own funds					Private industry's own funds							
	All sources of finance	Private industry (1)	Public corporation	Overseas funds	Government funds	All sources of finance	R and D budgets	Contract work and sales (2)	Overseas funds	Government funds	All sources of finance	Industry funds	Overseas funds	Government funds
ALL PRODUCTS GROUPS	710,982	398,871	51,736	32,643	227,732	677,055	394,815	31,266	29,174	221,800	17,098	10,496	1,290	5,312
Mining and quarrying (3)	894	776	114	3	1	863	851	12	—	—	3	2	—	1
Manufactures:														
Total	700,612	393,018	48,042	32,567	226,985	671,733	389,827	31,095	29,159	221,652	15,505	9,485	1,275	4,745
Food, drink, tobacco	22,812	21,857	24	701	230	22,997	21,157	1,182	656	2	881	608	45	228
Chemicals and allied products:														
Total	108,579	98,891	1,779	5,993	1,916	107,324	97,342	2,512	5,874	1,596	1,090	694	86	310
Petroleum products	11,731	10,532	11	1,123	65	12,088	10,825	75	1,123	65	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical products	26,207	24,361	116	1,726	4	26,742	23,971	1,070	1,698	3	4	3	—	1
Paint	2,920	2,746	39	62	73	2,713	2,611	46	41	15	189	122	19	48
Synthetic rubber resins and plastic material	14,261	13,943	115	117	86	14,037	13,388	532	95	22	170	84	22	64
Other chemicals	53,460	47,309	1,498	2,965	1,688	51,744	46,547	789	2,917	1,491	727	485	45	197
Iron and steel	10,563	3,505	6,586	81	391	2,859	2,649	202	—	8	924	585	57	282
Non-ferrous metals	7,936	6,132	29	1,261	514	7,040	5,722	141	896	281	1,073	477	363	233
Mechanical engineering:														
Total	61,111	37,262	13,354	1,982	8,513	46,719	34,263	3,329	1,741	7,386	3,202	2,028	54	1,120
Agricultural machinery	1,511	1,476	28	7	—	1,505	1,471	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal-working machine tools	5,304	4,647	76	154	427	4,380	3,960	286	134	—	961	516	18	427
Textile Machinery	2,410	2,197	82	25	106	2,253	2,086	102	9	56	244	191	3	50
Mechanical handling and contractors plant	4,749	3,202	1,472	11	64	4,056	3,158	839	—	59	5	4	—	1
Office machinery	1,489	1,165	61	262	1	1,490	1,168	74	247	1	—	—	—	—
Industrial plant and steelwork	17,530	3,778	9,171	819	3,762	7,998	3,376	393	787	3,442	957	628	12	317
Industrial engines	}	}	29	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	97	90	3	4
Other machinery and equipment	28,119	20,798	2,435	704	4,153	25,037	19,044	1,601	564	3,828	938	599	18	321
Scientific instruments	17,461	13,222	498	376	3,365	16,655	12,553	881	301	2,920	860	413	9	438
Electrical engineering:														
Total	186,964	98,544	2,765	11,070	54,585	169,254	92,198	12,737	10,284	54,035	1,255	734	27	494
Electronic computers	23,723	12,225	864	4,740	5,894	23,000	10,283	2,175	4,680	5,862	57	31	3	23
Electronic components and apparatus including telecommunications	122,948	53,872	17,019	5,935	46,122	110,960	51,532	8,058	5,339	46,031	173	102	4	67
Electrical machinery	24,854	18,771	3,736	103	2,244	20,574	16,874	1,767	50	1,883	880	517	17	346
Insulated wires and cables	4,257	3,463	643	62	89	3,578	3,383	86	60	49	100	58	2	40
Domestic appliances	3,348	3,320	3	1	24	3,479	3,264	209	—	6	45	26	1	18
Miscellaneous electrical goods	7,835	6,894	500	229	212	7,663	6,862	442	155	204	—	—	—	—
Ships and marine engines	4,909	1,876	72	59	2,902	3,885	1,215	169	41	2,460	1,204	761	1	442
Motor vehicles	49,158	48,361	248	194	355	49,743	49,207	124	187	225	507	377	—	130
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	171,312	9,326	97	9,236	152,653	189,864	19,968	8,968	8,275	152,653	—	—	—	—
Railway equipment	2,791	110	2,218	61	402	183	162	21	—	—	1	1	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,646	11,170	145	90	241	11,226	10,957	147	78	44	498	291	11	196
Textiles and man-made fibres	15,728	15,289	37	102	300	14,854	14,641	155	53	5	1,180	840	45	295
Leather, leather goods and fur	367	315	—	1	51	302	302	—	—	—	130	78	1	51
Clothing and footwear	1,030	940	—	42	48	760	760	—	—	—	302	212	42	48
Building materials and abrasives	4,840	4,581	141	11	107	5,942	5,918	8	3	13	520	424	7	89
Pottery, china and glass	7,183	6,729	25	309	120	7,099	6,729	74	296	—	361	231	10	120
Timber, furniture	962	801	—	8	153	464	449	14	—	1	510	350	8	152
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,561	5,406	—	43	112	5,228	5,199	—	29	—	492	366	14	112
Rubber and rubber products	4,823	4,263	6	530	24	4,384	4,140	190	31	23	499	—	498	1
Other manufactures	4,881	4,437	20	418	6	4,949	4,295	241	413	—	15	9	—	6
Construction (4)	3,519	3,068	96	15	340	2,624	2,459	111	—	54	860	576	2	282
Utilities and services (5)	5,957	2,008	3,485	58	406	1,835	1,678	48	15	94	731	434	13	284

1. The total of intra-mural work assuming that all sub-contracted work represents a double count
2. This column includes £8.8 million from public corporations and £0.2 million from research associations
3. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction
4. The figures for this product group do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering
5. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety etc.

(continued on next page)

R & D EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 6. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT WITHIN PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1966/67, 1967/68, 1968/69, AND 1969/70

£ million

	Total expenditure				Current expenditure				Capital expenditure			
	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
ALL PRODUCT GROUPS	562.2	569.8	601.9	636.1	507.6	507.4	546.4	575.3	54.6	62.5	55.5	60.8
Mining and quarrying (1)	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Manufactures:												
Total	556.2	563.3	596.6	631.2	502.3	501.8	541.5	570.7	53.9	61.5	55.1	60.6
Food, drink and tobacco	15.8	18.1	18.8	20.7	13.0	14.7	15.5	17.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Chemical and allied products:												
Total	80.2	82.2	90.8	101.9	67.0	70.1	76.4	84.5	13.2	12.1	14.6	17.4
Petroleum products	10.3	10.9	11.9	11.5	9.2	9.8	10.6	10.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
Pharmaceutical products	17.0	16.4	18.9	24.2	14.7	14.2	15.5	18.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	5.6
Paint	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
Synthetic rubber, resins and plastic materials	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.9	9.4	9.1	9.9	11.4	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.5
Other chemicals	37.1	38.2	43.6	49.6	30.6	34.2	37.1	41.7	6.6	4.0	6.5	7.9
Iron and steel	11.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	9.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Non-ferrous metals	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6
Mechanical engineering:												
Total	49.1	51.3	52.4	45.2	45.9	47.9	48.8	42.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.0
Agricultural machinery	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	—	—	0.1	0.2
Metal-working machine tools	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Textile machinery	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.1	—	—	0.2
Mechanical handling and contractors' plant	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Office machinery	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	—	—	0.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	8.5	9.0	8.9	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.1	7.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.4
Industrial engines	6.5	5.4	7.2	} 24.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	} 23.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	} 1.3
Other machinery and equipment	21.7	23.2	23.0		20.2	21.9	21.6		1.5	1.3	1.4	
Scientific instruments	13.9	12.7	14.8	16.2	13.0	11.9	14.0	15.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1
Electrical engineering:												
Total	135.0	136.0	152.6	164.5	128.1	128.6	144.3	155.3	6.9	7.4	8.3	9.2
Electronic computers	} 105.3	} 105.6	} 120.7	22.9	} 100.1	} 100.6	} 114.5	22.2	} 5.2	} 5.0	} 6.2	0.7
Electronic components				107.4				102.0				5.4
Electrical machinery	16.0	16.2	16.8	20.4	15.0	14.5	15.6	18.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2
Insulated wires and cables	2.0	3.8	3.3	3.5	1.7	3.5	3.0	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Domestic appliances	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous electrical goods	8.9	8.0	9.3	7.5	8.6	7.7	8.7	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Ships and marine engines	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	—
Motor vehicles	44.5	44.0	43.7	48.2	35.2	33.0	38.5	39.7	9.3	11.0	5.2	8.5
Aerospace (including air cushion vehicles)	153.0	163.1	164.7	169.4	144.9	146.6	152.1	158.6	8.1	16.5	12.6	10.9
Railway equipment	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8.7	6.6	7.3	10.9	7.8	6.1	6.6	9.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3
Textiles and man-made fibres	11.7	10.8	11.7	14.5	9.8	9.6	10.8	12.8	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Clothing and footwear	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—
Building materials and abrasives	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Pottery, china and glass	4.8	5.8	6.6	6.8	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
Timber and furniture	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5.7	7.4	7.2	4.9	5.0	6.9	6.6	4.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Rubber and rubber products	5.0	5.2	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.0	3.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4
Other manufactures	3.2	3.4	2.8	4.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Construction (2)	3.3	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Utilities and services (3)	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	—	—	0.1	—

1. Mining and quarrying products, petroleum and natural gas exploration and extraction.
2. The figures for this product group do not include the sums for the appreciable development work undertaken on sites: particularly work undertaken in civil engineering.
3. Gas, electricity, water, transport, control systems, industrial health and safety, etc.

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Turnover of the motor trades in October

THE total turnover of the motor trades in October was 20 per cent more than in the same month last year. This followed a relatively small increase in September: taking these two months together, the increase in turnover compared with a year earlier was much the same as in August.

Sales of new motor vehicles in October were 30 per cent more by value than a year ago. For used cars the increase was 13 per cent. Again these followed lower figures for September: the increases in September and October taken together were a little less than in August. For all three months the increases were less than on average in the second quarter, but this reflects the higher level of trade which followed the measures of July 1971.

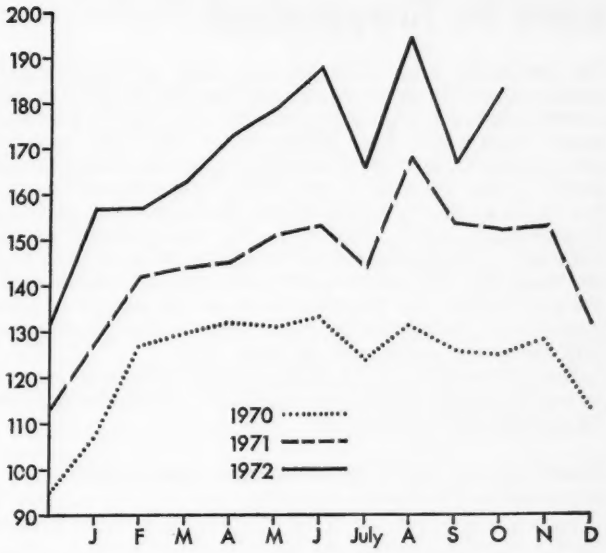
Other sales and receipts—which include sales of petrol, oil, spares and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs—were up by 15 per cent in October, the largest increase for over two years.

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes including changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars.

The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES AT CURRENT PRICES
Index numbers total turnover per week 1967=100



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	173 ‡	159	180	175		157	157	163	173	179	188	165	194	167	183		
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	16 §	15	20	13		23	11	14	19	19	22	15	15	9	20		
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	196 ‡	177	214	193		186	166	178	208	210	221	166	237	179	209		
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	25 §	22	35	18		40	11	18	32	32	40	25	22	10	30		
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	155 ‡	149	161	156		129	154	161	151	162	169	146	175	148	152		
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	13 §	17	16	7		22	13	18	12	15	20	7	11	5	13		
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	128	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	162 ‡	150	163	169		145	151	154	155	163	169	171	169	166	176		
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §	9	10	10		10	10	9	11	9	10	11	11	9	15		

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to October 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to October 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971

Output prices rose ¾ per cent in November

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose in November by about ¾ per cent, the same as the monthly average during the preceding three months. In a normal month, under a fifth of the increase in the index is the result of price changes made after the first few days of the month. This is mainly because the bulk of price changes are effective from the first day of the month, and partly because changes made part way through the preceding month do not have their full effect on the index until the following month. Thus it was to be expected that the November index would be little affected by the imposition of the prices freeze from November 6. In fact the number of price quotations in the sample that were increased after this date was very low by comparison with the recent past.

The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose 1 per cent in November and was 7½ per cent higher than in June.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

Index numbers continued to rise in November. Increases in those for the engineering sectors and for the steel and textile industries were confined to ½ per cent or less, but index numbers for most other sectors rose by over 1 per cent.

During the 12 months up to November, increases in the index numbers for the food, chemicals, steel, paper and engineering groups were in the 5 to 7 per cent range. Increases considerably in excess of this took place in the index numbers for the textile industries, which rose 32 per cent mainly because of a more than doubling of the price of wool, and in the index for clothing and footwear, which was 17 per cent higher largely owing to higher leather and

CHART I
All Manufacturing Industry

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movement used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971		1972			1971	1972							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	134.1	133.6	135.0	136.1	139.4	133.6	136.0	136.2	136.1	137.3	139.6	141.2	144.8	146.4
	Basic materials	132.5	132.0	133.6	134.0	137.8	131.9	133.9	134.1	134.0	135.4	138.1	139.9	144.1	145.9
	†Fuel	143.4	143.4	143.7	149.2	149.2	143.4	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	137.9	136.2	137.1	139.3	143.4	136.1	139.6	139.1	139.0	140.9	143.2	146.0	150.0	151.1
	Basic materials other than fuel	136.6	134.5	135.6	137.0	142.0	134.4	137.4	136.8	136.7	139.0	141.9	145.2	150.3	151.5
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	128.6	130.9	133.1	132.4	134.1	130.8	131.3	133.0	132.9	132.9	135.0	134.5	136.9	139.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	136.0	135.2	134.5	136.0	138.4	135.1	135.6	136.1	136.3	137.2	138.6	139.4	140.3	141.6
311 to 312	Steel industries	141.0	141.0	141.0	144.6	146.0	141.1	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.4	145.9	146.5	147.3	148.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	148.0	147.4	148.3	152.2	153.5	147.2	151.8	152.4	152.4	153.2	153.6	154.0	154.5	155.4
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	152.0	148.9	152.5	155.1	157.0	148.6	155.7	155.1	154.4	156.0	156.9	158.1	158.4	159.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	154.1	152.5	153.8	156.9	158.6	152.3	156.9	157.0	156.9	157.8	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	110.1	110.2	115.7	119.5	126.2	109.9	118.5	119.3	120.7	121.7	125.7	131.2	145.2	145.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	128.1	128.6	131.1	137.4	142.9	128.5	136.2	137.5	138.7	140.4	143.5	144.8	148.2	150.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	144.0	144.9	147.0	149.5	155.2	144.9	148.6	149.3	150.7	152.8	155.0	157.7	159.8	162.0
481 to 484	Paper industries	142.0	141.7	139.8	141.2	145.5	141.8	140.7	141.0	141.8	145.0	145.7	145.9	147.6	149.4
Order XX	Construction materials	144.3	144.9	146.5	149.3	153.1	144.8	148.3	149.4	150.3	151.4	153.4	154.4	155.8	157.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	145.9	146.8	148.4	151.1	155.7	146.7	150.2	151.0	152.0	153.6	156.0	157.5	159.4	161.4

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

woollen cloth prices. The index for the timber industries rose 12 per cent during the twelve months to November; construction material prices rose by 9 per cent and those of housebuilding materials by 10 per cent.

Output of broad sectors of industry: Home sales (Table 2)

Apart from electrical engineering, whose index fell fractionally, output price index numbers for all sectors rose in November. Prices continued to advance particularly quickly in the three sectors where materials and fuel prices have risen most in the past twelve months: increases of over 1 per cent in November brought the increase since a year ago to 13 per cent in the textile industries, 8 per cent in clothing and footwear, and 11 per cent in the timber industries. In other sectors of manufacturing increases have been between 4 and 7 per cent during the twelve months to November.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971		1972			1971	1972							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	140.9	142.2	143.8	145.5	148.2	142.1	144.8	145.4	146.2	147.0	148.2	149.2	150.1	151.0
	Home sales	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4	146.0	139.9	142.6	143.4	144.1	144.9	146.1	147.0	148.2	149.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	140.2	141.9	143.7	145.9	148.7	141.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	147.7	148.7	149.7	150.7	151.7
	Home sales	137.2	138.3	140.2	142.7	145.4	138.3	141.9	142.7	143.6	144.4	145.5	146.3	147.7	148.8
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	141.8	142.3	143.7	143.1	146.5	141.9	142.3	143.2	143.9	144.6	147.1	147.8	149.2	150.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	124.4	124.9	127.3	128.0	129.9	125.1	127.6	128.2	128.1	129.0	130.0	130.7	131.8	132.5
	Home sales	121.5	122.2	124.0	125.1	126.8	122.2	125.1	125.3	125.1	125.9	127.0	127.5	128.9	129.7
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	142.7	143.1	143.0	148.1	148.0	142.8	148.5	148.0	147.8	147.8	148.1	148.2	148.2	148.5
	Home sales	143.8	143.7	143.9	150.4	150.7	143.7	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	151.1
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	144.2	146.5	148.3	150.7	153.4	146.7	149.8	150.3	152.0	152.7	153.5	154.2	155.1	155.8
	Home sales	140.5	141.5	143.4	145.9	148.3	141.5	144.8	145.7	147.1	147.6	148.4	149.0	150.1	151.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	146.4	147.5	149.5	152.0	154.4	147.5	151.1	152.1	152.9	153.6	154.5	155.2	156.0	156.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	136.0	136.5	138.3	139.9	141.3	136.6	139.4	139.8	140.5	140.7	141.1	142.0	142.4	142.3
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	123.5	124.0	125.7	128.8	131.9	123.4	128.0	129.3	129.2	130.5	131.8	133.3	135.9	138.5
	Home sales	122.4	123.0	124.9	128.0	131.6	122.9	127.0	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.5	133.0	136.3	139.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	123.2	124.4	126.5	128.3	130.6	124.5	127.8	128.2	129.0	129.8	130.4	131.6	133.0	134.4
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	145.0	147.1	149.9	151.9	155.6	147.1	151.4	151.8	152.6	153.6	156.1	157.0	160.2	162.7
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	140.6	141.7	143.8	146.5	149.6	141.8	145.9	146.4	147.2	148.5	149.5	150.9	152.0	152.4
Order XX	New construction‡	142	146	149	155					155					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

(continued on next page)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971	1972			
		Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
101	Coal	160.0	168.1	168.1	172.0	172.0
102/1	Coated limestone road-stone	130.3	136.1	141.8	141.8	141.8
102/2	Slates	150.5	160.9	160.9	160.9	160.9
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	139.4	143.1	144.6	144.6	144.6
109/3	Salt	117.4	117.4	120.8	122.4	122.4
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	143.3	148.5	151.0
216	Sugar refined	112.6	114.3	106.5	106.3	105.6
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	148.8	154.4	155.7	156.3	156.8
231	Beer	153.0	159.3	163.8	163.2	163.2
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	141.7	142.0	142.0
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	156.9	158.7	159.3	159.3
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	148.1	148.7	148.7
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	152.0	152.8	153.2	153.2
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	134.2	138.7	138.7	138.7
271	General chemicals	115.5	117.1	118.1	118.7	118.8
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	118.6	112.9	113.5	113.8	113.8
	Pharmaceutical preparations	103.1	105.9	108.9	109.4	109.7
273	Toilet preparations	145.8	154.1	156.4	157.9	159.7
274	Paint	126.3	131.5	137.7	137.9	138.0
275	Soap	146.2	152.0	156.7	157.6	157.5
	Soapless detergents	118.7	121.0	122.6	123.4	123.7
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.6
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photo chemical materials	131.4	134.4	138.3	137.9	137.9
311/2	Steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	135.4	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7
	Tinplate	143.2	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1
	Other finished steels	143.9	150.2	150.2	150.3	150.7
	Heavy steel bars and sections	145.7	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
	Light re-rolled steel bars and sections	143.3	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
312	Steel tubes	158.4	168.3	168.7	169.0	169.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	149.8	155.4	157.7	158.0	158.0
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	141.3	150.4	150.5	150.5	150.5
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	157.9	157.9	..
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	162.2	162.2	..
	Castings	160.8	169.9	168.3	168.7	170.3
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	147.0	147.0	147.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	187.0	194.9	203.9	203.2	207.5
331	Agricultural machinery	143.3	147.4	153.0	154.6	155.3
333	Pumps, valves, compressors etc.	173.3	178.5	184.9	186.4	187.7
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	146.7	153.3	156.1	156.8	157.0
337/2	Cranes	135.9	139.9	145.0	146.1	146.1
339/6	Portable power tools	132.0	133.2	137.3	141.0	141.0
353/1	Dental goods	144.8	152.8	156.7	156.7	157.0
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	114.9	118.5	127.2	130.2	130.3
368	Domestic electrical appliances	119.9	124.1	125.3	125.3	123.4
391	Tools and implements	153.7	159.4	166.0	171.7	172.1
392	Cutlery and tableware	144.4	154.4	156.2	157.3	158.1
	Knives, scissors, etc.	151.2	158.8	160.9	161.1	162.0
	Spoons and forks	170.6	185.1	187.8	189.0	190.7
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	182.6	189.7	192.4	193.5	193.5
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	147.7	154.4	154.4	154.4	154.4
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	120.4	120.5	121.0	121.0	121.3
411	Man-made fibres	92.2	92.8	94.1	94.6	94.6
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	119.0	125.1	127.8	128.3	128.7

1968 SIC		1971	1972			
		Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
413/1	Cotton cloth	155.8	163.6	167.3	168.6	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	121.0	124.0	127.6	129.9	..
413/6	Linen	148.0	150.3	162.2	164.3	166.4
414/1	Wool tops	72.3	96.0	123.1	156.0	154.5
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	100.3	118.7	134.4	150.5	155.8
415/1	Spun yarns of Jute and man made fibres	175.4	192.4	192.5	195.5	199.3
416	Rope, twine and net	114.1	115.8	118.2	118.3	119.3
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	101.4	103.4	106.4	107.9	108.3
419	Carpets and rugs	126.7	130.8	137.7	137.9	144.6
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	135.1	146.0	154.1	154.1	154.1
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	132.6	132.8	133.8	135.7	136.0
431/1	Leather for footwear	139.9	178.4	207.5	215.4	..
432/1	Travel goods	136.7	143.4	145.9	148.5	149.6
441/9	Made-up clothing	123.9	127.4	129.9	130.6	131.1
441	Weatherproof outerwear	114.0	115.0	116.8	116.8	116.8
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	129.0	131.8	135.1	135.3	135.3
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	124.0	128.1	129.1	129.5	129.7
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	119.4	124.3	125.8	126.3	126.3
450	Footwear	125.5	129.9	135.4	138.3	139.1
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	140.8	141.4	146.8	146.8	147.4
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	139.9	147.6	156.1	158.4	160.3
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	151.8	169.4	180.3	184.9	191.4
	Common Building bricks (Fletton) *delivered*	156.4	156.4	169.4	173.0	174.3
	Common Building bricks (Non-Fletton) *ex-works*	152.4	169.0	178.1	178.8	179.6
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	164.6	170.3	175.6	175.6	175.6
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	134.6	135.2	144.3	144.3	144.3
	Other glass products (except containers)	140.4	143.9	145.7	148.9	149.4
463/2	Glass containers	143.1	142.6	140.4	144.5	144.5
464	Cement, delivered	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	140.9	147.9	147.9	151.9	162.7
469/2	Precast concrete products	131.4	133.2	136.0	136.0	136.0
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	133.5	138.1	146.7	147.8	148.2
471/2	Building joinery	163.0	165.2	173.7	182.7	186.8
472	Domestic furniture	142.0	147.9	152.6	154.9	156.0
473	Bedding, etc.	149.8	154.6	159.0	159.0	159.0
481	Paper and board	137.0	141.3	144.1	144.4	144.5
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	151.8	154.7	159.9	161.1	161.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	138.0	142.1	152.8	153.7	154.6
	Paper bags	141.2	144.3	154.7	156.9	158.4
483	Manufactured stationery	148.0	155.5	160.2	160.8	160.9
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	173.3	173.7	173.7	173.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	136.3	139.1	140.8	140.8	142.7
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	141.2	144.9	146.7	150.0	151.6
492	Linoleum and felt base	153.0	153.0	157.2	157.5	159.4
493	Brushes and brooms	132.4	144.8	147.0	147.2	147.2
494/1	Toys and games	144.4	156.2	157.0	157.1	157.3
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	142.2	147.9	147.9	147.9	150.4
494/3	Sports equipment	124.0	127.2	132.1	133.6	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	130.8	134.2	137.2	137.2	137.2
495/2	Other stationers' goods	136.5	137.8	141.7	141.7	141.7
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	105.4	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.5

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971	1972			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	151.7	213.0	286.2	311.8 r	336.9
Imported	156.7	194.5	254.8	286.8 r	304.9
Native	144.7	238.1	328.9	345.9	380.7
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	129.2	123.5	125.8	129.1
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	176.1	183.7	188.2	185.8	185.5
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	142.2	194.6	198.4	198.4	201.9
Nickel refined delivered§	186.9	178.4	216.7	222.8 r	222.8
Tin, ingot, min. 99.75%†	157.8	163.7	173.9	175.4	175.9
Zinc, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	182.5	195.3	198.3	200.6	213.0
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm, oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	132.9	116.4	122.1	123.8	123.5
Whale oil, crude	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	66.4	71.6	73.4	84.6	88.9 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid) making	112.7	105.0	111.1	111.1	111.1

	1971	1972			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	126.5	122.1	114.1	119.7	132.7
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	169.8	167.6	161.4	161.4	161.4
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	155.2	156.1	148.2	148.2	149.0
Silk, raw, delivered mill	151.9	163.7	190.9	195.7	206.5 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London	—	63.9	70.8	70.8	73.3
Wool, raw	69.3	92.7	128.9	164.4 p	157.4 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	67.8	91.1	139.8	161.5	150.5 p
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	68.4	94.7	135.8	177.3	168.9 p
Merino, cif UK	72.3	95.4	131.4	181.1	170.7 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-(yard or wharf)	152.5	160.4	173.7	180.4 p	183.5 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	150.6	159.4	173.1	183.7	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	145.2	148.2	161.0	161.3	162.5 p
Woodpulp, imported	148.3	141.0	150.4	153.5	156.4

†LME settlement price. § Producers' price.

Business Monitor

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A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Gt. Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 15, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Our Miss Fred	BR/E 36514/17/12/77	96	December 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Willis World Wide Productions Ltd.
Outward Bound	BR/E 36515/17/12/77	26	December 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Yvonne A. Charpentier
The Amazing Mr. Blunden	BR/E 36516/17/12/77	98	December 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Hemisphere Productions Ltd.
Carry On Abroad	BR/E 36517/17/12/77	89	December 12	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Peter Rogers Productions Ltd. and G.T. Productions Ltd.
East Side West Side	BR/E 36521/17/12/77	53	December 13	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
Movietone News 2271	BR/E 36241/17/12/77	8	December 14	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2271A	BR/E 36142/17/12/77	7	December 14	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Love in the Afternoon (L'amour L'apres Midi)	F 36518	97	December 12	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Du Losange-Barbet Schroeder, Paris
The Light at the Edge of the World	F 36519	99	December 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Jet Films S.A., Barcelona
The Saviour (Le Sauveur)	F 36520	105	December 12	Doverton Films Ltd.	Transocean Eximport, Paris
Jeremiah Johnson	F 36522	108	December 13	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Sandford Productions
Shot and Bothered	F 36523	7	December 13	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.

NOTES: A Direction has been made under Section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960, as amended by Section 10 of the Films Act 1970, extending the quota life of the film '2001 : A Space Odyssey' (BR/E 33943) for the year 1974.

In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, December 8, the name of applicant for registration of Movietone News 2270 and 2270A should be British Movietonews Ltd.

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Overseas travel and tourism in 1971

THE number of visits by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in 1971 reached 7.0 million, an increase of 4 per cent over 1970; their total expenditure (excluding international fare payments) at £489 million, showed an increase of 13 per cent over 1970. Information up to September 1972 shows that the numbers are increasing at about the same rate as in 1971.

The number of United Kingdom residents going abroad in 1971 increased by 11 per cent, to 9.4 million, and their expenditure abroad increased by 15 per cent, to £437 million; most of the increase in numbers and expenditure occurred outside the sterling area.

Thus in 1971 the travel account showed a positive balance of some £52 million, compared with £50 million in 1970.

The estimates and tables in this article are based on the International Passenger Survey of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom; a description of the survey is given at the end of this article. Fuller tables are published quarterly in the Business Monitor series in 'Overseas Travel and Tourism' (M6)*, an annual supplement giving figures for 1971 as a whole was published in November.

Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom (Tables 1 and 4)

The increase in earnings in 1971 was mainly due to an increase in average expenditure (9 per cent) rather than an increase in numbers (4 per cent) of overseas visitors; the former was largely due to higher prices in this country. The increase in the numbers of visitors was widespread throughout the main areas; ie the increases were of 5 per cent from both North America and Western Europe, and 2 per cent from other Non Sterling Areas and Sterling Area.

The £489 million spent by overseas visitors includes expenditure on accommodation, meals, fares within the country, souvenirs and gifts, etc. It does not include expenditure on large items, such as cars, which visitors do not take with them as their personal luggage when they leave the country (these items are included in the United Kingdom trade statistics). Fares paid by overseas visitors to British air and sea carriers and their expenditure aboard are estimated to have amounted to £149 million in 1971 (£136 million in 1970).

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 2)

The average length of stay of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom fell in 1971 to 14.7 days, from 15.0 days in 1970; although only a small movement, it continued a trend in the aggregate which has continued since 1964. The fall in length of stay was mainly accounted for by visitors from Western Europe and the 'Other Non Sterling Areas', but there was a slight increase in the stay of visitors from North America and the Sterling Area. The average length of stay of visitors on holiday and business increased slightly in 1971; while there was a slight fall in the length of visits to relatives and friends.

The average expenditure per visit has been increasing since 1967 and in 1971 at £69.1 per visit it was 9 per cent higher than in 1970. The increase in average expenditure was widespread among visitors from all main areas with an increase of 19 per cent from the 'Other Non Sterling Area' to bring the average expenditure from £97.2 to £117.9 per visit. The average expenditure of North American visitors also increased substantially (8 per cent) bringing the average expenditure to £81.7 per visit.

Purpose of visit (Table 5)

About 49 per cent of overseas visitors in 1971 came to the United Kingdom for a holiday; 19 per cent came on business, 18 per cent to stay with relatives and friends, and 2 per cent for study. The rest (12 per cent) came for a number of reasons such as 'health', 'religious' and other miscellaneous reasons. The proportion in the different categories is different from that in previous years due to

* Business Monitor M6 Overseas Travel and Tourism is a quarterly series with an annual supplement. Copies may be obtained by annual subscription (37½p) from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF VISITS, EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967 TO 1971

	To the UK by overseas visitors		Overseas by UK residents		Earnings		Expenditure		Balance
	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million
1967	4,289	8.1	7,202	4.1	236	7.4	274	−7.9	−38
1968	4,828	12.6	7,269	0.9	282	19.9	271	−1.2	11
1969	5,821	20.6	8,083	11.2	359	27.2	324	19.8	35
1970 r	6,692	15.0	8,482	4.9	432	20.3	382	17.8	50
1971	6,973	4.2	9,426	11.1	489	13.3	437	14.6	52

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS VISITORS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DAY AND PER VISIT BY AREA OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND BY PURPOSE OF VISIT, 1967 TO 1971

		Analysis by area of permanent residence					Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling (†)	Holiday	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	17.1	13.8	15.8	23.6	44.0	14.2	8.0	27.3‡	
	1968	16.3	14.0	14.7	20.5	42.8	13.7	7.6	19.0	30.3
	1969	15.5	12.5	14.2	19.7	37.6	12.8	7.1	18.4	28.7
	1970 r	15.0	12.2	13.3	19.0	34.6	11.9	7.1	18.6	27.1
	1971	14.7	12.5	12.5	16.8	34.9	12.0	7.2	18.5	30.0
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	3.1	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.7	7.3	1.8‡	
	1968	3.4	5.3	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.3	8.3	2.3	1.9
	1969	3.9	6.1	3.0	4.7	3.1	4.8	9.5	2.5	2.2
	1970 r	4.2	6.2	3.4	5.1	3.5	5.1	10.6	2.9	2.5
	1971	4.7	6.5	3.9	6.9	3.8	5.5	11.2	3.2	2.5
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	52.5	70.8	37.5	79.9	112.8	53.2	58.3	47.9‡	
	1968	56.3	74.1	40.8	95.2	111.3	58.7	63.1	42.8	56.4
	1969	60.1	75.9	43.1	92.0	115.5	61.3	67.2	46.2	63.6
	1970 r	63.3	75.5	45.7	97.2	122.1	60.7	75.7	53.1	67.8
	1971	69.1	81.7	48.4	115.9	131.1	66.1	80.5	60.0	75.7

(†) Excluding the Irish Republic. (‡) Visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967. The figures quoted are average of total 'Other'.

TABLE 3. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DAY AND PER VISIT BY AREA VISITED AND BY PURPOSE OF VISIT, 1967 TO 1971

			Analysis by area visited				Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling (†)	Holiday	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	14.6	37.8	13.1	27.1	43.9	13.5	9.8	23.6‡	
	1968	14.9	36.8	13.4	24.7	41.4	14.0	9.8	20.6	27.6
	1969	14.9	33.9	13.3	26.3	38.3	13.9	9.3	20.6	27.1
	1970 r	14.8	34.3	13.1	24.6	42.2	13.8	9.1	22.0	27.1
	1971	14.2	31.8	12.3	22.8	42.5	13.3	9.4	21.3	23.7
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.9	1.3‡	
	1968	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.8	1.2	1.2
	1969	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	5.3	1.3	1.4
	1970 r	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.1	6.0	1.5	1.6
	1971	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.3	6.3	1.7	1.8
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	35.2	78.3	32.7	71.9	86.2	33.7	48.4	30.3‡	
	1968	34.3	70.0	32.3	57.1	71.9	33.5	47.5	24.8	33.0
	1969	37.8	73.2	34.8	67.9	87.4	37.7	48.9	26.9	38.6
	1970 r	43.1	88.5	40.8	80.5	87.4	42.6	54.3	34.0	42.5
	1971	45.1	92.2	42.1	78.0	95.3	44.0	59.0	35.3	42.8

(†) Excluding the Irish Republic. (‡) Visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967. The figures quoted are average of total 'Other'

a change in the treatment of persons who made no answer to purpose of visit—prior to 1971 they were included under the miscellaneous heading, but in 1971 and subsequently they have been distributed over all purposes in direct proportion to their numbers. In practice there has been little change from previous years in the purpose of visit stated by those passengers who answered the question. Table 5 shows the distribution of visits for holiday and business by main countries of residence.

Inclusive tours

About 25 per cent of holiday visitors coming to the United Kingdom were on an inclusive tour, compared with 21 per cent in 1970 (far less than the proportion of United Kingdom residents going abroad on inclusive tours). The proportions coming from North America and Western Europe were 29 and 24 per cent respectively (compared with 28 and 19 per cent in 1970).

Method of travel

About 64 per cent of overseas visitors travelled to the United Kingdom by air, a small increase over previous years (62 per cent in 1970 and 60 per cent in 1969). Sea travel at 33 per cent stayed at about the same level as in 1970 (34 per cent), and traffic across the Irish border accounted for 3 per cent (4 per cent in 1970). The proportions of North American residents in 1971 leaving by air and sea were 81 and 19 per cent respectively, and the proportions from Western Europe were 53 and 47 per cent.

Seasonal pattern

For years there had been little change in the seasonal pattern of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom, but in 1971 some changes were in evidence. For instance the third quarter's share had fallen from 44 per cent to 41 per cent while that in the fourth quarter increased from 17 to 19 per cent. The proportions in the first and second quarters remained virtually the same as in previous years (13 and 27 per cent respectively).

Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents (Table 1)

Most of the increase in expenditure in 1971 by United Kingdom visitors abroad (15 per cent) was due to the increase in numbers of visitors going abroad rather than in average expenditure. The main reason for this has been the large increases in numbers of United Kingdom residents holidaying in the 'off-peak' winter months.

The £437 million spent by United Kingdom residents abroad includes £6 million in respect of rail transport on the journeys to and from the foreign destinations. It does not include fares paid by United Kingdom residents to foreign air and sea carriers, which are estimated to have been £118 million in 1971.

Countries visited (Table 6)

The number of visits to Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus fell in 1971 by some 19 per cent following a fall of 15 per cent in 1970. The sharp increase of visits to these particular countries in 1969 was associated with currency restrictions for the non-sterling area. Visits to the Irish Republic fell by 8 per cent, reflecting the adverse effect on Irish tourism of the disturbances in Northern Ireland. There were large increases in visits to Spain, Yugoslavia, France and Belgium and Luxembourg, but falls in the number of visits to Germany, Austria and Japan; for Germany and Austria the Oberammergau festival probably affected the figures for 1970.

Table 7 showing the number of United Kingdom visits by holiday and business to certain overseas countries appears for the first time.

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 3)

The average length of stay abroad, 14.2 days, showed a decrease from the 1970 level, when the average length of stay was 14.8 days. The average stay of business visitors increased from 9.1 days in 1970 to 9.4 days in 1971, but the length of stay for holidays, visits to relatives and friends, and miscellaneous visits fell to 13.3, 21.3 and 23.7 days respectively. Similarly the length of stay in North America,

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4. OVERSEAS VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: NUMBER OF VISITS AND EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (thousands) 1970 r	1971	Expenditure (£ million) 1970 r	1971
All countries	6,692	6,973	432.1	489.4
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States	1,567	1,637	117.0	132.5
Canada	408	437	33.1	38.0
Total	1,975	2,074	150.1	170.5
Western Europe:				
France	635	710	22.0	25.8
Federal Republic of Germany	663	698	28.0	30.2
Italy	219	201	17.4	18.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	307	290	9.1	9.0
Netherlands	417	452	12.5	15.4
Austria	51	57	2.3	3.4
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	294	315	16.4	19.5
Switzerland	186	189	12.2	14.2
Spain	94	94	7.5	7.0
Other Western European countries	109	111	9.9	10.1
Total	2,975	3,117	137.3	152.6
Other non-sterling area countries	406	415	39.6	48.3
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	743	721	32.6	33.2
Australia and New Zealand	155	179	23.4	27.6
South Africa	103	116	13.2	14.5
Other sterling area countries	335	351	35.9	42.7
Total	1,336	1,367	105.1	118.0

OVERSEAS TRAVEL AND TOURISM
continued

Western Europe and Other Non-Sterling Area fell in 1970 to reach 31.8, 12.3 and 22.8 days respectively, whereas the length of stay to the Sterling Area increased slightly (1 per cent) to 42.5 days.

The average expenditure per visit in 1971 increased by 5 per cent to £45.1 per visit. This increase was reflected in all areas other than the 'Other Non-Sterling' areas, where there was a fall of 3 per cent in average expenditure. There were increases in average expenditure for all purposes of visit in 1971, with business visits increasing fastest (9 per cent) to reach £59.0 per visit.

Purpose of visit (Table 7)

Some 68 per cent of United Kingdom visitors went abroad in 1971 for holidays, 15 per cent went on business trips and 13 per cent went on visits to relatives and friends. Less than 1 per cent went abroad to study and the remaining 3 per cent went abroad for other miscellaneous reasons. Comparisons with previous years are affected by the treatment of passengers who did not answer the question—(see the above references to the purpose of visit by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom). In practice there was little difference from the pattern of previous years.

Inclusive tours

The proportion of United Kingdom holiday visitors going abroad on an inclusive tour in 1971 at 60 per cent (excluding visits to the Irish Republic) was higher than in 1970 (55 per cent). The increase may reflect the popularity of the winter inclusive tour holidays to warmer climates. Most United Kingdom visitors on an inclusive tour travelled by air; in 1971 the proportion was 84 per cent. Some 60 per cent chose to go by an inclusive tour to Western Europe, (compared with 57 per cent in 1970); and 30 per cent to the sterling area (excluding the Irish Republic) went on inclusive tours compared with 32 per cent in 1970.

Method of travel

Sixty-two per cent of United Kingdom visitors travelled by air in 1971 (compared with 57 per cent in 1970); 34 per cent by sea (36 per cent in 1970); and the proportion crossing the land border from Northern Ireland fell to 4 per cent (7 per cent in 1970).

Seasonal pattern

The distribution of visits abroad throughout the year was 11 per cent in the first quarter, 26 per cent in the second, 47 per cent in the third quarter and 16 per cent in the fourth quarter. The proportions in the first and fourth quarters in 1971 have increased compared with those in 1970 (10 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) due to the increase in the number of holiday visits in the winter quarters.

Analysis of area visited in the United Kingdom 1970

In 1970 additional questions were added to the International Passenger Survey on the air and long sea routes (in all four quarters of the year) and short sea routes (in the second and third quarters only). The questions were limited to those visitors staying at least one night in the United Kingdom and less than three months, that is, about 80 per cent of all visitors. The questions were designed to find out as far as possible the proportion of overseas visitors stay in London compared with stay elsewhere in the country.

Some 80 per cent of all visits included at least one night in London. Just over 70 per cent of visitors stayed in one place only, and of these 80 per cent stayed in London.

Table 8 shows the proportion of nights spent in London and elsewhere by country of residence.

The average length of stay in London of those visitors who stayed in London only was 6.4 days and 6.1 days for those who stayed in London and elsewhere. The total stay in the United Kingdom for all visitors to London was 9.9 days.

For visitors to London only the average expenditure per visit was £61 with average expenditures of £56 for holiday and £179 for business. For those visiting London and elsewhere the average expenditure in total was £102, with an average expenditure of £101 for those whose main purpose in coming was for a holiday and £115 for those coming mainly for business reasons.

Notes and definitions

The International Passenger Survey

The system of interviewing passengers was described in the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 23, 1963. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (acting on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry as well as meeting its own requirements) interviews a stratified and random sample of passengers entering and leaving this

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF VISITS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS ANALYSED BY AREA AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND PURPOSE OF VISIT 1971

thousands

Area/country of permanent residence	Total	Holiday		Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
		Total	Of which inclusive tours			
USA	1,637	1,040	..	197	..	..
Canada	437	221	..	30	..	..
NORTH AMERICA	2,074	1,261	370	227	353	233
France	710	325	..	135	..	..
Federal Republic of Germany	698	311	..	164	..	..
Italy	201	93	..	51	..	..
Belgium and Luxembourg	290	135	..	76	..	..
Netherlands	452	187	..	158	..	..
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	315	109	..	106	..	..
Rest of Western Europe	451	170	..	133	..	..
WESTERN EUROPE	3,117	1,330	317	823	469	495
OTHER NON-STERLING AREA	415	215	50	86	48	66
Irish Republic	721	291	..	105	278	47
Australia and New Zealand	179	95	..	24	..	..
Rest of sterling area	467	217	..	84	..	..
OVERSEAS STERLING AREA (1)	646	312	31	108	121	105
ALL AREAS	6,973	3,409	..	1,349	1,269	946

(1) Excludes Irish Republic.

TABLE 6. VISITS ABROAD BY UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS: NUMBER OF VISITS AND EXPENDITURE ABROAD BY MAIN COUNTRY VISITED

Main country visited	Number of visits (thousands)		Expenditure (£ million)	
	1970 r	1971	1970 r	1971
All countries	8,482 (a)	9,426 (a)	381.7	437.4
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States	164	189	15.8	19.4
Canada	92	112	6.8	8.4
Total	256	301	22.6	27.8
Western Europe:				—
France	1,059	1,395	33.0	45.4
Federal Republic of Germany	568	541	19.9	20.7
Italy	653	635	35.2	36.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	326	405	9.2	11.5
Netherlands	397	403	9.5	11.5
Austria	356	346	18.2	17.7
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	249	278	13.8	15.5
Switzerland	337	345	16.5	17.7
Spain	1,583	1,975	72.9	90.7
Other Western European countries	402	539	24.0	31.9
Total	6,930	6,862	252.2	299.5
Other non-sterling area countries	234	264	20.0	21.7
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	1,532	1,411	52.5	49.5
Australia and New Zealand	25	32	4.8	5.9
South Africa	29	33	3.7	4.5
Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus	200	162	12.2	12.1
Other sterling area countries	135	175	13.7	16.4
Total	1,921	1,813	86.9	88.4

(a) Including United Kingdom residents holidaying on cruise ships, not assigned to particular areas (141,000 in 1970) and 186,000 in 1971.

country on all the principal air and sea routes (other than those to the Irish Republic) to obtain information about international migration, tourism, and the contribution of travel expenditure to the balance of payments. The interviews are voluntary and anonymous; some 250,000 successful interviews were made during 1971, on the routes surveyed.

About 80 per cent of the passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom, other than those on routes to and from the Irish Republic travel on routes which were covered by the survey and at times when passengers were interviewed. Estimates are made for non-surveyed times and routes, the numbers travelling on which are known. Information about the numbers and expenditure of passengers travelling between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom is obtained from the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic.

Estimates are included also for expenditure by visitors to the United Kingdom in transit, and for overseas expenditure by British passengers on cruises or on excursion vessels making day trips to the Continent.

Sampling scheme

During the first quarter of 1971, on the long air routes nearly 7 per cent of the outgoing passengers at London Airport and Prestwick and 4 per cent of the incoming passengers were interviewed; and 1¼ per cent of short air route passengers in winter and 1 per cent in summer were also interviewed at Heathrow. At smaller airports the percentage sampled varied between ½ and 1 per cent and 4 per cent according to the time and the airport concerned. During the rest of the year 4 per cent of the long haul passengers at Heathrow were sampled, both of arrivals and departures; ⅓ per cent of short haul arrivals and 1 per cent of short haul departures were also sampled. At smaller airports the percentage sampled varied between one half of 1 per cent and 2 per cent according to the time and the airport concerned. The sample weights are adjusted for known traffic densities, and appropriate allowance made for traffic not covered.

When the short sea routes are sampled about ¼ per cent of summer and ½ per cent of winter traffic is interviewed. In a two-stage sample, cross-Channel boats are sampled in proportion to the weight of traffic they are expected to handle, and a predetermined number of passengers is interviewed on each selected boat. One-third per cent of the summer and ½ per cent of the winter traffic on the Hovercraft flights were interviewed covering the last three-quarters of the year.

On the long sea routes every liner or other ship having more than 200 passengers arriving or more than 100 passengers departing is covered. One ship in every two of other ships carrying more than 12 passengers on these routes is also covered. In total nearly 7 per cent of outgoing and 4 per cent of incoming passengers are sampled on the long sea routes. A larger proportion of passengers leaving the country on these routes is sampled in order to provide information which would otherwise not be available about sex, age, marital status and occupation of emigrants from this country.

Migration

The International Passenger Survey data on migrants are analysed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys since they provide a major source of information enabling that Department to make the estimate of gross and net migration into and out of England and Wales, and also (on behalf of the three Registrars General) the estimates of the United Kingdom required at intercensal dates. Tables summarising the survey's migration data are published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys:

1. Registrar-General's 'Quarterly Return'.
2. Provisional annual tables covering the United Kingdom are given in 'Quarterly Return' for the first quarter and final tables in the 'Registrar-General's Statistical Review, Part II'.
3. Annual tables (ending mid-year) covering England and Wales in the 'Quarterly Return' for the third quarter.

The survey's migration data, supplemented by further material from the Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security, form the basis of estimates of migration to and from the United Kingdom and to and from England and Wales. These are published in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, in the *Quarterly Return*, and in the *Statistical Review*, Parts II and III.

Estimates of fares

The International Passenger Survey yields estimates of the fares earned by British airlines and sea carriers from visitors to the United Kingdom, and fares paid by United Kingdom residents to overseas carriers. The estimates of air fares are based on information given by passengers about the flight number, the airport of origin or destination, the class of travel, and the type of fare paid. On sea routes, the passenger is asked directly the fare paid, because of the considerable variations within each class of travel, but estimates are made on similar lines as for air travel when the passenger does not know the actual fare paid.

Coverage

Earnings and expenditure figures exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the United Kingdom though they include small amounts in respect of international rail fares. Earnings do not include the personal export of cars purchased by visitors to this country estimated to amount to about £10 million a year, which are included in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*; also excluded are overseas

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF VISITS OF UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS ANALYSED BY AREA AND COUNTRY VISITED AND PURPOSE OF VISIT 1971

thousands

Area country visited	Total	Holiday		Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
		Total	Of which inclusive tours			
NORTH AMERICA	301	70	9	69	149	13
France	1,395	920	..	232	..	..
Federal Republic of Germany	541	168	..	197	..	..
Italy	635	476	..	79	..	..
Belgium and Luxembourg	405	220	..	108	..	..
Netherlands	403	184	..	136	..	..
Austria	346	308	..	17	..	..
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	278	119	..	115	..	..
Switzerland	345	222	..	79	..	..
Spain	1,975	1,879	..	46	..	..
Rest of Western Europe	539	474	..	38	..	
WESTERN EUROPE	6,862	4,970	2,995	1,047	558	287
OTHER NON-STERLING AREA	264	156	109	67	30	11
Irish Republic	1,411	820	..	155	392	44
OVERSEAS STERLING AREA (1)	402	218	64	68	104	12
ALL AREAS	9,426	6,420	..	1,406	1,233	367

(1) Excludes Irish Republic.

TABLE 8. PROPORTION OF NIGHTS SPENT IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE BY COUNTRY(1)

Percentages

	London	Elsewhere	Total	London	Elsewhere	London plus elsewhere
USA	54	46	100	27	19	22
Canada	28	72	100	7	15	12
NORTH AMERICA	45	55	100	34	34	34
France	38	62	100	8	10	9
West Germany	36	64	100	8	11	10
Italy	59	41	100	4	3	3
Belgolux	42	58	100	3	3	3
Netherlands	40	60	100	3	4	4
Rest Western Europe	46	54	100	13	12	12
WESTERN EUROPE	42	58	100	39	43	41
OTHER NON-STERLING AREA	62	38	100	9	5	7
OVERSEAS STERLING AREA	44	56	100	18	18	18
ALL AREAS	45	55	100	100	100	100

(1) These percentages are based on information by visitors who knew the number of nights they spent in London and the United Kingdom.

OVERSEAS TRADE AND TOURISM
continued

visitors' purchases on British carriers or at the duty free shops at British airports, estimated at about £5 million a year. Earnings include estimates of the expenditure of overseas visitors in transit or on day trips to this country. Similarly expenditure estimates include the expenditure of United Kingdom residents going abroad on day trips or cruises. A consequence of the inclusion of these estimates is that the earnings and expenditure figures do not exactly correspond to the figures for numbers of visits, which exclude visitors in transit and—so far as possible—those on day trips.

Migrants and persons travelling overseas to take up employment together with military personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel travelling on duty, are excluded.

Definitions

The numbers are numbers of visits, not numbers of visitors.

The count of visits relates to those ending during each period, ie to British residents returning to this country, and to overseas residents leaving it.

'Overseas visitor' means a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the United Kingdom, visits the United Kingdom for a period of less than 12 months. Included are United Kingdom citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home on leave.

Visits abroad similarly are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently in the United Kingdom (who may be of foreign or Commonwealth nationality).

Visits for miscellaneous purposes include visits for the purpose of study, to attend sporting events, for health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose where none predominates (eg visits both on business and on holiday).

In the calculation of the average expenditures per visit and per day the following adjustments have been made:

(*a*) Number of visits, stay and expenditure of
- (i) visitors in transit of less than one day
- (ii) United Kingdom residents on cruise holidays
- (iii) Day trippers across the Irish border and on special excursion boats

have been excluded.

(*b*) The estimates for rail fares have been excluded from earnings and expenditure.

Average length of stay covers:

(*a*) Overseas visitors—stay within the United Kingdom.
(*b*) Residents of United Kingdom—time spent, including journey outside the United Kingdom.

Inclusive tour-a-holiday for which the tourist is unable to distinguish (within the total cost of the visit) the pre-paid fare to and from destination and cost of accommodation.

Areas

The geographical divisions are:

(i) Overseas sterling area: The Colonial Territories of the United Kingdom (Colonies, Protectorates, Trust Territories, etc.) but excluding Rhodesia from the beginning of 1966; the independent Commonwealth countries other than Canada; the British Protected States in the Persian Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States), Iceland, Irish Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, the Republic of South Africa, Southern Yemen and, until the end of 1966, Burma.

(ii) Western Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Federal German Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain (including Canary Islands, Balearic Islands and Spanish ports in North Africa), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

(iii) North America: USA and dependencies; Canada.

(iv) Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(v) Other non-sterling countries: All other countries, including Rhodesia from the beginning of 1966 and Burma from the beginning of 1967.

Senior executives of Milan distillers Fratelli Branca pictured during a visit to Blair Athol Distillery, Pitlochry, where they saw production of Scotch whisky. Count Carlo Branca, managing director, is seen second from left, and Marino Filippi, general manager, on the extreme right.

'Britain in Brief'

A REVISED edition of the Central Office of Information pocket book 'Britain in Brief' has been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

This 64-page pocket book contains a concise description of Britain's institutions, economy and social services. 'Britain in Brief' opens with a factual account of the land and population and goes on to describe the Monarchy, Parliament, legal institutions and the Country's defence forces. Sections on the economy and industry follow together with an account of scientific and technological advances, agriculture, transport, employment, finance, and trade.

The Social Services including health services, Social Security, housing and education are outlined, followed by short accounts of the promotion of the arts, the churches and press and broadcasting.

The pocket book contains up to date statistics and concludes with an appendix on Britain's accession to the European Community.

* Britain in Brief. HMSO (SBN 11 700612 2) is obtainable from Government Bookshops in London (post orders to Box 569, London SE1 GNH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller. Price 12p (15½p by post).

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The DTI in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The DTI would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the DTI needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Dec 7 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec 14 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Nov 23 1972
Computers, UK market (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Dec 14 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov 16 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Nov 16 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Nov 2 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Nov 9 1972
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EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Nov 23 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	Dec 7 1972
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approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
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Wales index (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct 19 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec 14 1972
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deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
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estimated figures	Dec 14 1972
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direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
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unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
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Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
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Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Dec 7 1972
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cotton industry production (M)	Nov 30 1972
hosiery production (M)	Nov 23 1972
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Dec 14 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Dec 14 1972
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wool output (M)	Nov 30 1972
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (Q)	Nov 30 1972
overseas travel and tourism (A)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct 5 1972
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	Nov 30 1972
Guide to DTI	Aug 31 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct 19 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	Nov 23 1972

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D92. Atlantic House. Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN

TYRES AND WASTE RUBBER. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., are exporters of tyres and tubes and waste rubber. Huge stocks for sale, all grades and sizes, surplus new and good part-worn, repairable tyres, tyre casings for remoulding, scrap tyres for industrial purposes expertly graded to customers requirements credit facilities available for approved customers. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., First Avenue, Montague Industrial Estate, Edmonton, London, N.18. Tel: 01-807 2150.

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 4, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Machine tools including grinding, boring, milling and drilling machines; lathes, multi purpose machine, slotting machine, guillotines, hacksawing machines, mobile cranes, tractor plant pile driver, mobile grader, compressors, generators; fork lift trucks, Ford van; water pumping sets; ball bearings; cable; non-ferrous metal; 5 gall oil drums; MT spares and tyres; large quantity of stirrup pumps; electronic, laboratory and photographic equipment; watches, clocks, and binoculars; clothing including boots, shoes; mixed rags; furniture; kitchen utensils; paint etc.

January 10-11, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel: 0602-54272)

Large quantity of saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks, fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles etc.

January 24-25, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 4366)

Quantity of miscellaneous stores including furniture, kitchen utensils, clothing, including boots and shoes, blouses and trousers; machine tools, including lathes, grinders, wood turning machine, portable drills; vehicles Austin Countryman, Bedford and Ford vans, Landrovers; compressors; wireless equipment, cable; fork lift trucks, bath units, circular saws units trailer mounted etc.

Catlaogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, Price 10p (postal order only).

Investment in developing countries

PUBLICATION by the Government in April 1971 of the White Paper, *British Private Investment in Developing Countries* (Command 4656, HMSO 8p) marked a new policy of collaboration between the Government and the private sector designed to stimulate new British private investment in less developed countries, using certain Government support facilities.

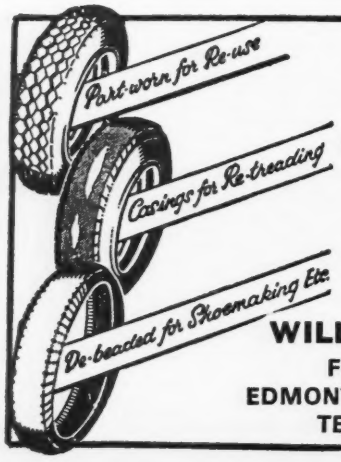
Royal Assent has now been received to the necessary enactments, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office now have available free booklets defining aims, eligibility and how to apply for:

Pre-investment studies support
Joint ventures support
Infrastructure support

Firms may obtain these booklets from:

Private Investment and Consultancies Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH

It would assist if applicant firms give outline details of developing countries and projects in which they are interested. Such information will be treated in confidence.



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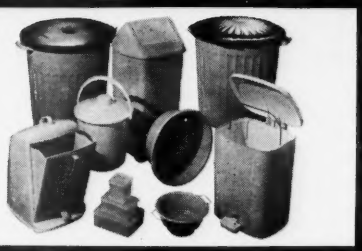

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